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## RAILWAY'S ACT SEEN AS MOST MOMENTOUS IN DUBLIN LABOR WAR

London & Northwestern Company Insists Goods  
Be Handled by Its Own Men, no Matter to  
Whom They May Be Consigned

## ISSUE IS ONE OF SYNDICALISM

LONDON.—The Monitor's special correspondent in Dublin telegraphs that the action of the London & Northwestern railway is regarded by the highest authorities in the Irish capital as the most momentous move in the industrial struggle which has yet been made.

The determination of the railway to insist on its goods being handled by its men, no matter to whom consigned, has thrown light in the strongest possible way on the question of a sympathetic strike. Whether the men of the Northwestern system will be called out on this principle is a decision which is causing their leaders considerable concern.

The more closely the English delegates inquire into the question of the Dublin strike the more clearly apparent it is becoming to them that the question at issue is inherently one of syndicalism. This discovery makes trades unionists naturally anything but anxious to proclaim a sympathetic strike in support of the tramway men.

At the same time they recognize that the distinction is one which it will be very difficult to make clear to the rank and file in England. The result is that they, like the Roman Catholic church, hesitate to move one way or the other.

The struggle is cutting athwart all previous political issues, for Mr. Larkin and his immense following have been brought into absolute opposition to the entire Nationalist party in Dublin.

### Situation Described

The Monitor's special correspondent having made inquiries from most reliable sources, has also just sent the following description of the present situation, which explains the condition of things with a thoroughness which has not yet been equalled.

In order to understand the real inwardness of the present extraordinary position in Dublin it is necessary to go back into the labor history of the city for at least five years. Five years ago James Larkin came from Liverpool to Belfast to collect funds for the dockers union. He was at that time working in connection with Mr. Sexton.

Owing to the fact, however, that he showed too great precipitancy in developing his views along the lines of syndicalism, a breach rapidly opened between him and Mr. Sexton. This breach grew steadily wider until at last they definitely quarreled.

Mr. Larkin then went to Cork on behalf of the dockers' union and whilst in that city final estrangement between him and Mr. Sexton took place.

Utilizing the money he had collected on behalf of the dockers' union, Mr. Larkin formed a new society which became the nucleus of the Transport and General Workers Union of today. Proceedings were instituted against him for misrepresentation of various sums, and he was finally sentenced to nine months imprisonment.

He was, however, released by the lord lieutenant. These incidents brought Mr. Larkin into immediate prominence and the union founded by him rapidly increased.

Larkinism, as it is commonly called in Dublin, may be briefly described as follows: Outside of trades unionism Mr. Larkin recognized that there was a body of unskilled labor which belonged to no union and was, therefore, entirely unorganized. These laborers formed a very large section of the Dublin working class population. They began to join the new union and it increased in size and power every day.

Gaining experience from France, but without actually realizing what was happening, Larkinism developed into syndicalism of the most profound type. Today they are one and the same thing.

This state of things continued without attracting a great deal of attention until about two years ago when, during the railway strike, Mr. Larkin and the transport union at once sprang into prominence.

### To Break Up Larkinism

It was just at this moment that there came upon the scene other powers in the Dublin labor war, including William Murphy. Mr. Murphy owns the Irish Independent, the paper with the largest circulation in Ireland. He was chairman of the Dublin Tramways Company and is determined at all costs that Larkinism shall be broken up.

According to one of the most undeniable authorities on this subject whom the Monitor's special correspondent has been able to meet, Mr. Murphy set about breaking up syndicalism by various means. Although bitterly opposed in every way to Mr. Larkin, president of the Tramway Workers Union, he encouraged him in the formation of that union, for the reason that he foresaw that every man who could be induced to join such a union would be lost to Mr. Larkin and syndicalism. In every way in his power, consequently, Mr. Murphy encouraged the formation of the tramwaymen's union, with the result that today it is the men of the tramway union who have remained loyal to the company in the present strike.

The explanation of the whole question, however, goes deeper still. It would seem to be now almost certain that 10 days before Mr. Larkin declared a general strike and called out the tramway men, Mr. Murphy had decided to proclaim a general lockout. This he had determined to do immediately after the horse show, his object being once and for all to

crush Larkinism by impoverishing its adherents.

This was well known to Mr. Larkin, who determined to forestall the act. Consequently, choosing the moment of utmost inconvenience to the public, he called out his men at 10 o'clock on the first day of the horse show.

### New Attitude Seen

The extraordinary interweaving of the situation may best be realized from the fact that practically for the first time in the history of Ireland the hierarchy is offering no advice to people as to how they shall act. The archbishop of Dublin has issued instructions to his priests on pain of instant dismissal not to lean to one side or the other.

It is recognized, according to explanations which have been offered the Monitor representative by gentlemen intimately acquainted with the history of the whole movement, that for the church to oppose Mr. Larkin and to side with the employers would be for it to lose its hold upon the people.

On the other hand, to support Mr. Larkin against the employers would be to encourage syndicalism and socialism, which is the nightmare of the Roman church in every country.

## JAPAN STIRRED BY ACTION OF CHINESE TROOPS

Stronger Leaning Toward Sun  
Yat Sen Predicted as Result of  
Disregard of Mikado's Subjects  
in Nanking Military Operations

### DEMANDS PROBABLE

LONDON.—Action of the northern troops in Nanking in totally disregarding the lives and property of Japanese subjects is likely to have a serious result in Peking. Exactly what line the government in Tokio will take it is impossible at this moment to foresee, but excitement in the country is fairly considerable and there is little doubt that it will increase the strong leaning of Japan towards Sun Yat Sen and the south.

There is no doubt that the government in Tokio will demand compensation for injuries done but there is a certain body of Japanese opinion disinclined to be satisfied with this and in favor of seizing some point in Chinese territory as a guarantee for the good behavior of the Peking government in its dealings with Japanese subjects.

## KING OF GREECE IS GOING TO SEE THE GERMAN SOLDIERS

Reaches Munich and Will Meet  
Kaiser at Berlin, Both to Observe  
Maneuvers in Silesia

LONDON.—The King of Greece, who has been invited by his brother-in-law, the Kaiser, to attend the German maneuvers, has reached Munich with the Queen.

He will proceed to Berlin where he will join the Kaiser and accompany him to the Prussian headquarters in Silesia. Amongst those present will be General Conrad Von Hotzendorff, chief of the Austrian staff, and General Pollio, chief of the Italian staff.

## HOT SPRINGS FIRE DAMAGE \$12,000,000; 60 BLOCKS BURN

Citizens Plan Relief Work —  
Business Suspended—250 Special  
Officers Patrol District

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Damage estimated at \$12,000,000 was done by fire which started here Friday afternoon. An area comprising 60 blocks was burned over.

Two hundred and fifty special officers patrolled the swept district today and citizens met in a mass meeting and planned gathering a relief fund to care for the homeless. Business was suspended.

None of the street car lines was in service and many factories, dependent upon the light and power plant for motive power, were either shut down or handicapped. Among the larger buildings destroyed were:

The city light and power plant, the high school building, the county courthouse, the Park and Moody hotels, the Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Company, the Iron Mountain railroad freight and passenger depot and shops, Cooper Bros.' stables, the Central Methodist church, the Orange Street Presbyterian church, the Ozark sanitarium, the Swift Packing Company plant, Dillard's and the Peoples laundry, the Sigler and Woodcock apartments and the \$75,000 residence of Samuel Watts, one of the city's show places.

## TURK CONFERENCE WITH BULGARIANS STILL HELD BACK

Porte, as Before, Delays Proceedings and Meanwhile Army  
Secures Stronger Position

LONDON.—No start has yet been made in Constantinople respecting negotiations of the treaty with Bulgaria. With its usual impermissible procrastination the Porte is putting off the inevitable conference, no doubt with perception of the fact that every day gained puts Turkey in a stronger military position.

## NEW HAVEN ASKED TO OBEY ORDERS

NEW YORK.—The public service commission has sent peremptory demand to the New Haven road to say why it has not complied with an order of the commission to all electrical companies and companies using electricity. It prescribed general rules "to insure safety of employees of electrical plants." All railroads and public utility companies have complied and submitted a code of rules to be followed excepting the New Haven.

An inquiry, instituted by the public service commission in this connection, has been adjourned until Sept. 15, at request of the upstate commission. The public utilities commission of Connecticut has been invited by the joint service commissions of this state and city to be present at the inquiry.

## MAIL IS WANTED ALONG AROOSTOOK

Appeals for relief from the congestion of mail in the districts covered by the Ft. Fairfield and Limestone branches of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad were received at the office of Spencer W. Shepherdson, acting head of the railway mail service in New England, today. It appears that mail in that section has been piling up since Monday, when it is claimed the railroad refused to transport it because the government would not defray the expense of messenger boys for the railroad. The road receives \$700 a year against the mail and out of this has to pay \$240 for messenger service. This expense it wants the government to assume.

## SCHEDULE FOR EXCHANGE OF OPERA SINGERS ARRANGED

Cleofonte Campanini's appointment as managing director of the Chicago Opera Company opens up a larger plan of co-operation between the Chicago and Boston opera companies than has existed heretofore, according to an announcement given out at the Boston Opera house today.

In place of the casual exchanges of artists which have taken place in former seasons, a regular scheme of engagements of the artists of one institution by the director of the other is to go into effect.

According to the plans, Mr. Campanini will present the Boston singers, Mmes. Edvina and Cavalleri and Messrs. Muratore and Marcoux, and in return Mr. Russell will regularly present the Chicago artists, Mmes. Clausen, Salzmann, Stevens, Riegelman, Teyte and White, and Messrs. Bonci and Giorgini. Mme. Clausen is a Swedish contralto who won success in the West last season. Mme. Riegelman is expected to sing the role of Gretel in "Hansel and Gretel," taking Miss Fisher's place.

Fevrier's "Moussa Vanna" is to be produced by both companies with Miss Gar-

## BRITISH EXPERTS TO HELP GREECE IN NAVAL PLANS

Request of Athens for Assistance  
of Officers in Building Up  
Fleet to Contend for Mediter-  
ranean Power Is Now Granted

### TO BUILD DOCKYARDS

Intention Is to Draft Large  
Scheme of Organization Both  
for Forces on Water and for  
Large Army for Land Defense

LONDON.—One great effect of the recent war on European politics is that it will undoubtedly mark a change in the distribution of naval power in the Mediterranean. Greece has already taken the first steps toward building a fleet, and for this purpose has applied to the British government for the services of several naval officers. This request has been granted, and as a result a number of officers representing every branch of the service will leave, according to present arrangements, on Sept. 18 for Athens.

The head of this mission is Rear Admiral Mark Kerr, who has been nominated by present First Sea Lord Prince Louis of Battenberg. Accompanying him will be a large staff of some of the ablest officers on the active list, as well as Col. Sir Edward Raban, who will advise the Greek government respecting harbor accommodation.

The Greek government's intention in applying for this assistance is the drafting of a large scheme of naval reform as well as the preparation of plans for the building of dockyards and organization of a large army and naval service.

## MALDEN TO FILL HIGHWAY POST

The number of candidates for the position of superintendent of streets of Malden has been reduced to three by vote of the street and water commission, who, it is expected will make a selection within the next week. The candidates now are Oscar H. Starkweather, superintendent of streets at Wakefield, Superintendent H. A. Spates of Winchester and George W. Chukas of Malden, former superintendent of streets in Cambridge.

Until the election of a superintendent, Timekeeper Lawrence G. Shepard is acting superintendent.

## CONGRESS MAY EXAMINE SIGNALS

WASHINGTON.—The New Haven wreck was discussed briefly in the House when Minority Leader Mann offered an amendment to the urgent deficiency bill appropriating \$25,000 for investigation by the commerce commission of block signal systems and other safety appliances.

Representative Adamson of Georgia said a sub-committee of the House commerce committee is conducting such an investigation.

## FIRE LIEUTENANT REINSTATED

Thomas J. Fitzgerald has been reinstated as a lieutenant in the fire department with a salary of \$1600. Promotion of Edward J. Hartigan to be a lieutenant is announced. He was appointed April 17, 1896. His salary will be increased from \$1300 to \$1600 a year.

### OVERSEERS' SECRETARY RESIGNS

LYNN, Mass.—George C. Higgins, secretary of the Lynn board of overseers of the poor, tendered his resignation to Mayor George H. Newhall this morning, after an investigation into the management of the office by a committee from the board of overseers.

## NEW BACK BAY FOUNTAIN TO BE READY FOR USE MONDAY



Drinking place for animals at Massachusetts avenue, near Westland avenue

By Monday afternoon horses will be using the modern fountain being installed by the water division of the public works department of the city on Massachusetts avenue, near Westland avenue, it was announced today. The work is now complete except for finishing up the sidewalk around the fountain. A new concrete edgestone has been put in and must be given time to settle before the work can go on.

The fountain is a great improvement over the old stone drinking trough which it replaces, according to horsemen. It is of cast iron. About the height of the horse's head a trough is attached. Inside this there are four individual buckets so that the horses are prevented from interfering with each other. Below the trough, about a foot and a half above the sidewalk, there is a miniature trough on each side for dogs.

## HARVARD MAN TO TALK ON THE CURRENCY BILL

Prof. O. M. W. Sprague Before  
Banking Committee Will Make  
Recommendations on Issue and  
Redemption of Notes

### WANTS LAW FAIR

WASHINGTON.—Prof. Oliver Mitchell Wentworth Sprague, professor of banking and finance at Harvard University, was told this noon by Senator Owen that he would be questioned at the banking and currency committee hearing this afternoon.

Professor Sprague appears on invitation of the committee and though apparently in defense of the administration bill he says he will have numerous changes to recommend. "I will be on a day or more if they ask me questions," he said, "for I have a lot of explanations to make."

Professor Sprague believes that the question as to whether the notes ought to be issued by the banks or guaranteed by the government is of slight consequence, the really important matter about the notes being the amounts to be issued and the provisions for issue and redemption.

"Neither is the matter of compulsory participation in the reserve bank capital subscription of much consequence," said the professor. "What ought to be done is to make it a fair bill to all; if it is not fair they will stay out. But there will be considerable inertia among the banks, no matter what scheme is adopted."

(Continued on page 34, column four)

## KING AND QUEEN SEE SCOTS DANCE AND PLAY AT BRAEMAR

Royal, Duff and Farquharson Highlanders Make Picturesque Showing at Gathering Where Prizes Are  
Awarded in Presence of 10,000 People

LONDON.—The Braemar, the greatest of the Scottish gatherings, was held on Thursday. The King and Queen, with the Princess Royal and her daughters and Prince Arthur of Connaught, were present. The Royal, the Duff and the Farquharson highlanders were the three

clans represented at the gathering and they afforded a picturesque scene as they marched to the ground past their majesties.

The program included 34 events and the proceedings were witnessed by a record crowd estimated at 10,000 persons. Peter Smith of Mar lodge, received the prize for length of service. Pipe Major Ross of London, received the prize for bagpipe marches. D. Michie for putting the stone, A. Cameron for tossing the caber, J. Gordon and J. Lamont for dancing the highland fling and W. Sutherland for the sword dance. The gathering was an unqualified success, the highland dancing and sword dance being especially picturesque.

## LYNN VETERANS GO ON OUTING

LYNN, Mass.—About 500 veterans of the G. A. R. left here today in nearly 50 automobiles for their annual reunion at Bass Point, in charge of Capt. George J. Hoitt of John Leander post 5 of this city, chief marshal. He with the automobile committee led the parade which started from the city hall.

## RECEPTION IN BROOKLINE FOR SCHOOL OPENING

Superintendent Aldrich Calls  
Teachers to Meet for Acquaintance  
Making and Renewals in  
the First Grammar Hall

### STAFF CHANGES SEEN

Practical Arts Department Is to  
Be Initiated and the High  
School Will Be in Charge of a  
New Principal

George I. Aldrich, superintendent of schools of Brookline, is to give a reception to the teachers in the hall of the Pierce grammar school Monday afternoon to mark the formal opening of the fall term. To enable teachers to prepare for the gathering, school will be dismissed at 11:30 on that morning. There will be music and refreshments. At that time also pupils will be enrolled.

The superintendent reports few changes in the curriculum of the schools, but a number of the teaching force. The high school will have a new principal, Winifred C. Akers of New Britain, Conn. Mr. Akers will succeed George P. Hitchcock, who has gone to the Pratt Institute, New York. Mr. Akers is a graduate of Wesleyan, 1893, Phi Beta Kappa, and for two years was a member of the varsity football eleven. He has held positions in Quincy and Somerville, Mass., and Providence, R. I. He was high school principal in Holyoke, Mass., for four years, and in New Britain, Conn., for the past 10 years.

Chauncey W. Waldron of Newton, Mass., has been appointed director of the school of Practical Arts, a new venture in Brookline this fall. Mr. Waldron is a Harvard graduate of '09 and for the past three years has been associated with the schools of Newton.

Ralph J. Dalahanty will succeed Henry (Continued on page thirteen, column one)

## CAMBRIDGE TAX PAYERS' SOCIETY TO BE MERGED

Board of Trade to Absorb Association, but Work Is to Be  
Continued as Now Under  
Committee of Members

### EXPECT MORE RESULTS

Arrangements have been completed under which the Cambridge Tax Payers Association will go out of existence through an amalgamation of the association and the Cambridge Board of Trade. This is due to the action of the Board of Trade in so widening its scope as to include the work which the Tax Payers Association was organized to perform.

Under the agreement between the two organizations the executive committee of the Tax Payers Association expressed its willingness to join the trade association on condition that the members of the proposed municipal affairs committee of the Board of Trade will be so far as practicable composed of those members of the executive committee of the Tax Payers Association who are at present or who become members of the larger organization.

This committee on municipal affairs is to be appointed in the Board of Trade, according to the new by-laws to carry on the same work as has hitherto been considered the mission of the Tax Payers Association.

It is figured by the members of both organizations that better work can be accomplished through their working as one rather than through two concerns.

The letter announcing the proposed amalgamation says that a meeting will be held next Wednesday evening to act officially upon the proposition. President Stoughton Bell, of the Tax Payers Association says: "We believe that the greater numerical and financial backing gained and the wider audience secured, will more than offset a possible independent action by a committee subject to this new one will be, to the approval of the board of directors of the larger body, which may not be always as unbiased by commercial and political influence as we believe it is today."

The Tax Payers Association has a membership of 350 and the Board of Trade 500. Many men belong to both organizations, however.

## MALDEN ELECTS TRADE SECRETARY

At a meeting of the directors of the Malden Board of Trade last evening Alfred V. Weigel of New York city was elected secretary of the organization succeeding Walter Leroy Smith, resigned.

Mr. Weigel was formerly secretary of the Board of Trade of Butler, Pa. He will be assisted by W. L. Smith, P. J. McShane and Alexander Kerr as an advisory committee. He will take charge of the work in about two weeks' time.



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# Rumor of Hellenist Understanding With Porte Denied

## GREECE SAYS IT WILL ADHERE TO TREATY'S TERMS

Minister at London Denies Reports That Turks Had Been Invited to Occupy City of Dedegatch Upon Evacuation

### STATEMENT IS ISSUED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Rumors have been current for some time to the effect that the Greek government had come to an understanding with the Porte in regard to certain portions of the territory to be evacuated by the Greeks under the treaty of Bucharest. It has even been stated that the Turkish troops had been invited to occupy Dedegatch on the evacuation of that town by the Greeks.

In order to obtain a definite statement on this matter a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called on the Greek minister. M. Genadius declared positively, as already reported by cable, that there was no truth whatever in such rumors, and handed to the Monitor representative the following official statement, just received from his government on the subject, for publication in The Christian Science Monitor:

"Certain journals have given currency to the report that the Greek commanding officer at Dedegatch proposed to the chief of the Ottoman army to occupy that town after its evacuation by the Greek force. This report is an entire fabrication, and I request you to give it an official contradiction. The evacuation of territories will be carried out in accordance with the treaty of Bucharest and at the fixed date."

As far back as July 25 the Greek government telegraphed to its minister in London as follows: "It has been bruited about in certain capitals that in the line of action taken by Turkey in Thrace the Porte is encouraged by the Hellenic government, and that there even exists a rapprochement between the two countries. I request you to avail yourself of the earliest opportunity to give the most categorical contradiction to these malevolent rumors, which are fabrications from beginning to end. Not only there exists absolutely no entente between the two countries, but it is with apprehension we witness the onward move of the Turkish army, which rivals the Bulgarians in those acts of massacre and extermination that have produced a shock of indignation throughout the civilized world."

A second telegram followed on July 27: "Deny in the most categorical manner the rumors alleging that Greece has come to some agreement with Turkey with the object of common action against Bulgaria. Greece has had, at no time, any sort of such an understanding with Turkey, which is acting in Thrace absolutely on its own initiative."

### DANISH EXPORTS INCREASE

(Special to the Monitor)

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The export of Danish agricultural produce has increased during the first half of this year by a value of 10,000,000 kroner. Of butter alone, 47,000,000 kilograms have been exported.

## AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON**  
BOSTON—"Hanky Panky" 8.  
CASTLE SQUARE—"London Assurance," 8:10, 8:15.  
COLONIAL—"The Merry Marry," 8.  
KEITHS—"Vaudeville," 1:45, 7:45.  
MAJESTIC—"What Happened to Mary," 8:15.  
PARK—"H. B. Warner," 8:15.  
PLYMOUTH—"Miss May Irwin," 8:15.  
SHUBERT—"Sam Bernard," 8.

**NEW YORK**  
CORAN—"Polish and Perimeter," 8.  
COMEDY—"Her Own Money," 8.  
CORT—"Pag o' My Heart," 8.  
ELTINGE—"Within the Law," 8.  
EMPIRE—"John Doe," 8.  
FORTY-FOURTH—"All Aboard," 8.  
FORTY-EIGHT—"Miss Helen Lowell," 8.  
HIPPORHOM—"America," 8.  
KNICKERBOCKER—"Sunshine Girl," 8.  
LYRIC—"When Dreams Come True," 8.  
THEATRE-NINTH—"Belle Me. Zantippe," 8.

**CHICAGO**  
AUDITORIUM—"The Whip," 8.  
CORT—"The Whip," 8.  
GARRICK—"William Dodge," 8.  
GRAND—"Stop This," 8.  
ILLINOIS—"Lady of the Slipper," 8.  
LYRIC—"A Trip to Washington," 8.  
MAJESTIC—"Within the Law," 8.  
PRINCESS—"Little Miss Brown," 8.

## CHESTERFIELD ELECTION FAVORS LIBERAL FACTION

Efforts of Labor Party to Defeat Barnett Kenyon in British Borough Results in Controversy With the Miners Federation

### END IS NOT KNOWN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The result of the Chesterfield election, already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, was a keen disappointment to Unionists. They did not seriously expect their candidate to win, in spite of the fact that the contest was of the three-cornered variety, but neither did they expect the Liberal majority to reach a thousand.

One Unionist estimate was that the Progressive candidate would have a majority of about 800. This estimate was based partly on the alleged unpopularity of the government in the country, partly on the fact that J. Haslam, the late member, had a hold on both the Labor and Liberal forces in his constituency which no one else, it was understood, could hope to have, and partly on the fact that the official Labor party had repudiated the Progressive candidate, Barnett Kenyon, who had been adopted as candidate by both the local Liberal and the local Labor parties.

At the last election the figures were: J. Haslam, Labor, 7283; W. Radford, Unionist, 5035; Labor majority, 2248. The by-election, as stated by cable, resulted in the following figures: Barnett Kenyon, Labor-Progressive, 7723; E. Christie, Unionist, 5339; J. Scurr, Socialist, 583; Labor-Progressive majority over Unionist, 2180.

### Satisfactory to Liberals

Doubtless with this election, as with all others, one would require to live for a considerable time in the constituency in order properly to understand the exact meaning of the result; still, allowing for all purely local influences affecting the election, the result cannot but be regarded as very satisfactory from the Liberal point of view and very unsatisfactory from the Unionist standpoint.

The feature of the election was, of course, the official repudiation of Mr. Kenyon by the Parliamentary Labor party. The reason advanced by the Labor party for this action was that Mr. Kenyon was not appearing before the Chesterfield constituency nor conducting the campaign in accordance with the Labor party's constitution. Members and officials of the executive committee of the Labor party were also advised not to assist Mr. Kenyon.

In a letter to Mr. Kenyon supporting the action of the executive, J. Ramsay Macdonald said that the whole thing had been most unfortunate, and on the back of Hanley would compel the executive of the Labor party to get an absolutely clear understanding as to what its position was in relation to certain of its affiliated organizations.

### Miners Indicated

By the reference to "affiliated organizations" Mr. Macdonald was understood to mean the miners' representatives, who are often suspected of being lukewarm in their attachment to the Labor party. Discussing the result at Chesterfield the Labor Leader points out that when the Miners' Federation affiliated to the Labor party many of their Liberal representatives joined the Labor party, though still remaining Liberals at heart. Such a body of men within a party, whose first purpose is to convince the workers that they must combine absolutely independently of the old parties, the Labor Leader declares, has been a burden and a hindrance. Even when they have not infringed the constitution they have steadily influenced the policy of the party in a Liberal direction.

The Labor Leader adds that the strong action of the Labor party and particularly Mr. Macdonald's letter, has clearly demonstrated the independence of the party and given it new life. Through

## MINERS GOING TO POLL IN BRITISH ELECTION



Participants in Chesterfield vote riding to polling place in automobile

out this election, at any rate, there has been friction between the miners and the rest of the Labor party. When the Labor party repudiated Mr. Kenyon the vice-president of the Miners' Federation, W. E. Harvey, M.P., immediately took his stand by the Liberal-Labor candidate and denounced very strongly the action of the central body. Mr. Hancock, M.P., and other prominent miners' representatives also supported Mr. Kenyon. What the final result of this dispute will be on the relations of the Miners' Federation and the Labor party remains to be seen.

## PAGEANT FEATURE IN EISTEDDFOD

(Special to the Monitor)

ABERGAVENNY, Wales—The annual national Eisteddfod, of which the King is patron and the Prince of Wales vice-patron, was recently held at Abergavenny, Wales. The chief event of the opening of the Eisteddfod was the pageant of Gwent, given in the grounds of Maudiford court under the direction of Bridges Adams.

The pageant dealt with 12 scenes of local history from the coming of Cynyr in 1112 B.C. to the time of Charles I. Among the 800 performers taking part of the pageant were members of most of the county families, some of whom were descendants of the characters represented. The pageant concluded with a march-past and the singing of "Land of My Fathers."

## GERMANY WANTS NO WAR WITH FRANCE, SAYS BEBEL LETTER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes the translation of a letter written quite recently by August Bebel, who, besides being a member of the Reichstag, was the leader of the Socialist party in Germany and in a position to know the true condition of military affairs in that country. The letter is as follows:

Sir—In reply to your inquiry whether Barthou was right in stating in the French chamber that Germany was increasing her military force in order to effect a stroke against France, I beg to reply that this is quite incorrect.

During the discussion I could, of course, not make any communication, for in the first place I did not want to interrupt the French project, and in the second my discretion as a member of the Reichstag did not permit of my doing it.

But what I am saying to you today, and which is from the best informed sources, is this: The German emperor has seen during the Balkan war that our army has completely gone to the dogs—that is, our officers are incapable of commanding, and the material is absolutely impossible. If then the French had had the wish to attack us they would probably have been successful, for we were not strong enough at the frontier, as Kiderlen-Wachter, who formerly dealt with the French harshly, had to admit. If the French had guessed that we were not strong enough they would have begun. The German emperor saw that the French

## BRITISH ARTS AND CRAFTS IN GHENT EXHIBITION PRAISED

Though Not Largest, Display of Works Is Described as Choicest and Best of Kind Ever Put Together—Special Comment on Wood and Bookbinding Work

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A special correspondent of the Times in an interesting article on the British arts and crafts in the Ghent exhibition says that no one who has spent any attention upon the show will wonder that the French government should have bought several things out of it before the day of opening, nor that the authorities of the Louvre, after visiting it time upon time, should have invited an exhibition on the same lines to spend a month or two in their galleries next year.

Though not the largest it is probably the choicest and best exhibition of the kind that has ever been put together. The arrangement of the galleries, carried out by Commandatore Walter Crane, Anning Bell and Alfred A. Longden, the secretary to the committee, is itself a work of art. To Mr. Longden fell the work of rearranging the galleries and as they are now seen, they not only charm and encourage the eye but have a symbolic significance.

At one end is Harry Wilson's "temporary church, in which are displayed

various ecclesiastical works." The whole work, the Times correspondent says, shows that Mr. Wilson is an artist who can move with power among the inspirations of the ages that appeal to him and build upon them something of his own age and distinctively of his own mind.

Henry Wilson's church occupies one end of the arts and crafts; at the other end is Frank Brangwyn's board room and the rooms he has prepared for the London Chamber of Commerce in Belgium. The board room is all Mr. Brangwyn's from the grandiose mural paintings of subjects in labor and craft, which lead up to the blue and starry dome of the curved roof, to the chairs and tables in inlaid wood and the delightful carpet boldly signed in the corner, "F. B."

The church at one end; commerce at the other and between them the wide range of domestic life in which religion and business approach each other. Dealing with the furniture by Ernest Gimson, the Times correspondent says that Mr. Gimson's name is probably little known, but it should not remain so after this proof of his power over many kinds of wood, his love and knowledge of their surfaces and color qualities.

Special praise is given to the book-binding work of Miss Katherine Adams and to the work of Douglas Cockerell, who, with the resources of W. H. Smith & Son behind him, is producing his best both in quantity and quality. The book illustration is almost on a par with the binding and printing.

The "Arabian Nights" series of Commandatore Walter Crane was eagerly snapped up by the Louvre, which also bought the Keats and Shelley of Anning Bell. Dealing with other sections of the exhibition the Times correspondent declares that after reflection one comes back to the belief that there is nothing in the whole exhibition so choice, so original, so skilful, as the enamels of Harold Stabler, several of which the Louvre secured before the exhibition was open.

## LONDON SCOUTS TOUR HIGHLANDS

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The tenth St. Pancras troop of the London Boy Scouts, numbering 30, with two scout-masters, recently left London and traveled by steamer to Dundee. From there they have been trekking on foot, in glorious weather, through the highlands, their baggage, tents, etc., being pulled by them by the boys on three track carts.

They passed Ft. William and Cluny castle, and intend to make the ascent of Ben Nevis and march back to Dundee by the Pass of Glencoe, Callander and the Trossachs.

## FRENCH AERO CLUB IS URGED TO ENTER USEFULNESS ZONE

Airship Constructor Says Organization Should Realize Aviation Is Not a Sport, but an Industry

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The Aero Club of France as an institution of public usefulness is on its trial. At the moment when M. Louis Breguet, the well-known constructor of airships and a pioneer of aviation in France, writes an open letter to the president of the Aero Club denouncing its failure to carry out its purpose, M. Alfred Leblanc, the vice-president of the club, telegraphs his resignation in disapproval of the point of view taken of the Deperdussin affair by M. Henry de La Vaulx, the president of the club in the Matin.

M. Breguet's letter points to the progress made in the construction of aeroplanes by foreign nations. At Vienna, recently, a foreign biplane beat all the French machines; in Germany, the progress of aviation is marked, and the principal firms constructing aeroplanes receive regular state aid.

In France though the ministry of war places orders for machines with the aviation firms, they are of a sporadic nature, whilst the ministry of marine having insufficient resources to organize naval aviation meetings looks for support from the Aero Club of France.

M. Breguet then cites an instance of the inconsequent manner in which this club carries out the organization of the naval aviation meeting, concluding with the remark that as a society designed for the promotion of a national service, it had better reconsider its attitude and realize that aviation is not a sport but an industry of the greatest importance to national defense.

## GERMAN PARTY VISITS MODERN ENGLISH VILLAGE

(Special to the Monitor)

YORK, England—About sixty members of the German Garden City Association visited New Earswick Village Trust, recently, at the invitation of Joseph Rowntree. Among the visitors were Ludwig Hertel, government councillor and factory inspector of Munich, Dr. Lowenstein, deputy town clerk, Berlin, and Mr. Ito of Japan.

Seaborn Rowntree received the visitors in the Folk hall and welcomed them in the German language. He then showed them the school, which had been built during the year, and a small concrete house with a flat roof, costing £200 to erect, which was part of an experiment being carried out in the village for the better housing of the working classes. The house consisted of a living room, a scullery, bathroom and three bedrooms.

## PLAN FOR GERMAN OFFICERS OPPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—A circular was recently addressed by the minister of war to the chamber of commerce and other large industrial groups asking that they should give every opportunity to officers leaving the army to take up position in the industrial world.

In reply the Verein fur Handelsakademie in Hamburg sent a communication to the press protesting strongly against any measures being taken to overcrowd the ranks of industry with undesirable persons—undesirable because officers should only leave the army by reason of having reached the age limit or of being incapacitated.

The Hamburg commercial organization has been joined in its protest by the chamber of commerce of Leipzig and Dusseldorf.

## OLYMPIC GAMES INDORSED BY KING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A letter was recently issued to the press by the Duke of Somerset in which he said that the King had graciously expressed to him, as chairman of the British Olympic council, his interest in the preparations for the Olympic games at Berlin in 1916, and his hope that every effort would be made to insure that the United Kingdom is represented by its best athletes on that occasion.

## NEW SOUTH WALES STATE EDUCATION PROGRESS SHOWN

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Speaking at Wellington, N. S. W., recently, Mr. Carmichael, the minister of education, emphasized the progress which had been made by education in the state and the success of the government policy.

At the end of the year, he said, school buildings to the value of £236,000 were in course of construction, of which some £128,000 was being spent in country districts. Since 1910 the enrolment of scholars at the state schools had increased from 215,000 to 240,000.

This, in Mr. Carmichael's opinion, was due to the abolition by the government of high school fees, the extension of bursaries and scholarships and the reorganization of superior schools, which provided an additional incentive to parents to keep their children at school until a later period than previously.

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# Finland Vote Shows Decreasing Number of Electors

## RUSSIA REBUFF SEEN IN RESULT OF FINNISH VOTE

Recent Elections Said to Indicate That Natives Are Becoming Tired of the Continual Dissolution of Their Diet

### OLD PARTY IS LOSING

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The complete results of the Finnish elections are not yet to hand, but its composition so far as known is the subject of some interesting remarks by a correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.

The feature of the Diet, he points out, is the decreasing number of electors; about 80,000 less than in 1911 having recorded their vote. It would seem as if the Finns were getting tired of the continual dissolutions of their Diet, for there have been no fewer than six general elections since 1907, when general suffrage first came into operation.

Four times the Russian government has illegally dissolved the Diet, in the hope of crushing its power of resistance, with the result that each time the Finns have returned an assembly more democratic and more resistant to Russian aggression than before. The following figures are given as showing the differences of the results between the elections of 1911 and 1913:

	1911	1913
Socialists	84	90
Old Finns	43	38
Young Finns	28	29
Swedes	25	25
Agrarians	18	18
Christian Socialists	1	0

A table of the net gains and losses since the last elections, as well as since the first general elections under the democratic suffrage law, is also interesting as showing the direction in which Finnish elections are clearly moving.

	Gain Since last election 1907	Loss Since last election 1907
Socialists	4	10
Old Finns	5	21
Young Finns	1	1
Swedes	1	1
Agrarians	1	1
Christian Socialists	2	2

\*Loss.  
The table shows that the clerical Old Finnish party has lost no fewer than 21 seats since the first general election under the new suffrage law. All other parties show an increase, except the Christian Socialists, which no longer figure in the Finnish Diet. A fact to be remarked in the present elections is the increase in the women representatives.

In 1907 the Finns elected 25 women members of Parliament out of a total of 200, but after two years ago, when there were only 14. There will probably be at least 21 women in the new Diet. The political result of the present elections is regarded as a rebuff to the Russian government's policy of the Russification of Finland, for its fiercest opponents, the Socialists, have very nearly reached a majority.

## ANGLO-GERMAN TRADE CONDITIONS TO BE IMPROVED

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN, Germany—The steady increase in the trade between Great Britain and Germany is a fact to be noted at a time when a new bill is to be framed regulating the commercial relations of the two countries.

Up to the last day of this year the provisional agreement made in 1911 holds good; the new bill will cover the period up to 1916. Its conditions include the granting to Great Britain and her colonies and possessions of the "most favored nation" treatment.

Canada receives somewhat different treatment to that which obtains with the rest of the British Empire. In 1910 an arrangement was made by which Canada obtained concessions on 25 articles in the German tariff, the dominion cancelling the extra 33.3 per cent paid on German productions entering Canada.

Statistics published recently show that German imports from England rose from 808,000,000 marks last year to 842,000,000 marks this year, and Germany's exports to England from 1,139,000,000 marks to 1,010,000,000 marks.

## STONES OF CHURCH SUBMERGED BY RIVER EDEN FOUND

(Special to the Monitor)  
LAZONBY, England—Discoveries of great interest to antiquaries have been made in the River Eden recently by the Rev. C. J. Gordon, rector of Great Salkeld, and the Rev. T. W. Stephenson, vicar of Addingham, who, with others, made a systematic investigation of the river bed.

Several stones were recovered, one of which has the carving of a sword and cross still visible, and another seems to be the original base of a cross which now stands in Addingham churchyard, and which was found in the banks of the Eden several years ago. The cross dates from the ninth or tenth century.

Other stones which were found tend to prove that the original church of Addingham was situated close to the banks of the river and was submerged at some period.

## FAMILIAR SCENE, VOLENDAM, HOLLAND



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Boys moving flat bottom boat or barge over stream

## HOLLAND PEOPLE ARE CELEBRATING THE REVOLT OF 1813

(Special to the Monitor)  
VOLENDAM, Holland—The people of Holland are at present engaged in celebrating in various ways the centenary of her independence. It was in 1813 that the change in the European situation caused Holland to join in the revolt against the domination of Napoleon, who annexed it to the empire in 1810 because, he said, Holland, "in the nature of things," was nothing but a portion of France.

Previous to this Napoleon had tried various experiments with the country. In 1805 he set Schimmelpenninck over the people with the ancient title of grand pensionary. In the following year he set his brother Louis over them and no one could have accepted a throne more unwillingly than Louis. Compelled to rule over Holland, however, he did his best to protect his country from Napoleon, with the result that, four years later, he was compelled to resign. Holland was annexed to the empire and formed into seven departments.

In 1813 Holland, as stated, revolted against Napoleon and the Orange family was recalled. William, Prince of Orange, entering Amsterdam amidst great enthusiasm. In the following year he was declared King with the title of William I, King of the Netherlands.

## ZANZIBAR GREAT STOREHOUSE OF WHOLE EAST AFRICAN COAST

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The vice-consular report for 1911-12 on the trade and commerce of Zanzibar gives an interesting account of the conditions of trade in the island. Mr. Beak, the vice-consul, states that from the beginning of the nineteenth century up to a short time ago, Zanzibar was the center of the trade of East Africa. At the present time, owing to the decrease of Arab powers, the island only contributes £300,000 per annum towards the commerce of the world.

Zanzibar, however, is still the great storehouse of the whole East African coast, for both imports and exports are received and distributed. The value of the imports into Zanzibar in 1911 and 1912 amounted to £1,179,699 and £1,030,996, respectively, as against £993,031 in 1910. Between the imports of 1911 and 1912 there was a decrease in value of £148,703.

The clove growing industry is now the most important one on the island, but it is in great need of regenerating since owing to the abolition of slavery in 1897, the Arabs have to a great extent abandoned their shambas. The Indians are not an agricultural class, and the consequence is that many old plantations have reverted to the jungle and that no

## VETERAN POLICE FORCE ORGANIZED

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France—The government have taken a further step to insure that in time of war every available able bodied man shall be free to proceed to the front. They have organized a special veteran force of police throughout the country which will be called out directly the mobilization order is given. These men will take the place of the ordinary police but will never be called upon in any circumstances to take part in military operations. Their duties will be to maintain public order and to guard points of communication important in the work of mobilization.

## SWISS CHOCOLATE TRADE INCREASES

(Special to the Monitor)  
NEUCHÂTEL, Switzerland—Statistics show that the export trade of chocolate from Switzerland has greatly increased during the year 1912. The total at the end of the year amounted to 51,547,147 francs, an increase of 7,376,234 francs on the preceding year.

Including the amount of chocolate consumed in Switzerland, the value of the manufacture is estimated at 75,000,000 francs. There is the same increase in the case of cocoa powder and chocolate paste.

trees are being planted except in the government shambas. The Indian is not placed in a very favorable position for he has difficulty in securing the payment of his interest and should he foreclose, he would have on his hands a property which he could not cultivate, for he is no cultivator. In these circumstances the shambas of the Indians and of the Arabs would probably be easily acquired by Europeans at a reasonable figure and a promising field be thus opened to agricultural enterprise.

Up to now there have been drawbacks attendant on the long sojourn of Europeans in Zanzibar, but these have to a great extent been removed by the construction of roads and the progress of sanitation. The labor difficulty on the island is as acute as on the mainland but a remedy could be found to this in the introduction of Indian ryots. Besides the cultivated plantations Zanzibar is noted for its profusion of fruit, such as mangoes, tangerines, oranges, bananas, pineapples and pawpaws. These at present are not cultivated because there is no market for them.

Zanzibar chillies are famous as being the hottest in the world, and were at one time cultivated to a considerable extent in the eastern portion of the island by the original inhabitants. The industry has, however, rapidly declined of late years.

## TRADE IN CHINA IS DISLOCATED AS DISORDERS LESSEN

Rebellion in New Republic Seems to Be Well in Hand, Though Order Is Not Yet Restored

(Special to the Monitor)  
PEKING, China—The consensus of opinion at the time of writing is that the rebellion in China is over for the time being. Whatever prospect there was of the revolutionists making a stand in Kwangtung and declaring Canton the capital of the southern provinces is now very remote, and though order has not yet been restored in that center there seems little doubt that the government has the situation well in hand. This applies also to the zone of unrest farther north, the reopening of the Tientsin-Pukow railway making it possible for the troops from the north to reach Nankin very shortly.

Trade all over China has naturally been dislocated, but the most serious consequences are apparent in Canton, where the merchants are practically faced with ruin. The Canton dollar notes at the end of July were only worth 25 cents. What that means to a large mercantile community is at once apparent. International questions were likely to have arisen over the fighting at Shanghai, much feeling being aroused among Chinese over the action of the municipal authorities disarming the Chinese police in the suburb of Chapel. In doing so they proceeded beyond the jurisdiction of their bailiwick, and the resentment of the Chinese was perhaps natural.

Peking has retained its customary calm demeanor. There was no indication of any excitement, and the visitor to the capital would hardly believe that the country was passing through such a serious crisis. Many people who disapprove of the rebellion express the opinion that as it was caused through animosity to Yuan Shih Kai, the President should voluntarily retire.

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Over 4000 children have cultivated flowers in window-boxes in the parish of St. George's-in-the-East, London, this summer.

## TOTAL OUTPUT OF SCOTTISH OIL MAY GO TO NAVY

Enormous Increase in Demand Again Raises Question of Amalgamation of Interests

(Special to the Monitor)  
EDINBURGH, Scotland—Two or three years ago the project of amalgamating the four Scottish mineral oil companies was discussed by the various boards of directors, but owing to certain differences of opinion, it came to nothing. This question, however, is again before the directors, and if the negotiations now in progress are carried to a successful conclusion the Scottish companies will reserve their total output of fuel over a definite period of years for naval requirements.

The enormous increase in the demand for oil has removed a recurrence of acute foreign competition from the immediate pale of practical politics, and the appearance of the admiralty as the companies' chief customer has established a community of interests.

The importance of a regular and assured demand for what, until quite lately, was little better than waste product, cannot be over-estimated. The government paid only £2 per ton for fuel oil at first, but under the new regime they are paying double that amount and are likely to pay still more in the future.

A revised admiralty specification for 1910, and a comparison of the two shows that certain modifications have been made with regard to flash point, sulphur acidity and viscosity. The new specification provides that the flash point shall not be lower than 165 degrees for close test as compared with 200 in 1911.

Whereas the former specification stated that the oil should be free from acidity, the later one lays down that it shall be as free as possible from acid, and that in any case the quantity of acid must not exceed 0.05 per cent. A new condition in the later specification is that the viscosity of the oil supplied shall not exceed 2000 seconds for an overflow of 50 cubic centimeters at a temperature of 32 degrees Fahrenheit.

These modifications have been made as the result of expert advice and experiment, and it is announced that further experiments are still proceeding.

## ADRIANOPLE COMMITTEE HOPES FOR TURKISH RULE

Members of Party in London Say Forefathers Have Lived in Harmony and Security Under Ottoman Government for Six Centuries—Bulgaria Criticized

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The Adrianople committee, as it is called, which set out some time ago on a humanitarian mission through Europe, has arrived in London. In many respects it is one of the most interesting developments in the course of recent events in the near east, which from first to last have been so full of the unexpected.

The committee declare that they are acting outside all religious and political influences in the interests of the entire population of the vilayet of Adrianople. They desire to awaken Europe to the dangers which lie in front of the population of Adrianople if left unprotected on the frontiers of Bulgaria.

They also desire to bring forcibly to the notice of Europe the horrible atrocities which they allege have been inflicted upon the inhabitants of the vilayet by the Bulgarian soldiery. They have numerous photographs which they claim will prove these atrocities beyond a shadow of doubt, and it is their purpose to arouse the feeling of Europe against the perpetration of such crimes, in the same way as it was aroused in the days of Mr. Gladstone on behalf of the Bulgarians themselves.

The committee points to the fact that for six centuries they and their forefathers have lived in Adrianople in harmony and security under the Ottoman rule; and they insist that their only hope of liberty lies in the continuance of that rule. They, however, urge upon the powers that if they decide to compel Turkey to evacuate Adrianople, they should recognize the necessity of finding such of the population as may desire it, some sanctuary in which they can carry on their occupation in peace and security, "free from the haunting dread of complete extermination at the hands of the Bulgarians."

Practically all nationalities and religions in the vilayet of Adrianople are represented on the committee. Musulman, Greek, Bulgar, Armenian, Jewish,

Catholic and Taiganes, representing a total population of 1,220,672. The committee consists of Ahmed Effendi Zade, Costaki Alexiades, M. Papazian, Dr. M. Cheref, M. F. Barisbac and M. Saadi Bey. The three last named gentlemen are responsible for the conduct of the leading newspapers of Adrianople, Yesi Edirne, La Voie de la Verdad, and Ikdam.

## PARIS POLICE REFORM PLANNED

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France—M. Hennion, the new prefect of police, who has already shown such firmness in dealing with the traffic problem of the capital, has a very much larger task before him, and it is one which he has announced his intention of performing thoroughly.

It consists of the reform of the Paris police, a force about which facts have come to light of late which have cast a reflection on its reputation. But for the extraordinary popularity of M. Lepine, the former prefect, these facts would long ago have become public property.

## CHINA MINISTERS GATHER AT GENEVA

(Special to the Monitor)  
GENEVA, Switzerland—A gathering of the Chinese ministers in various European capitals is taking place in Geneva this summer. The conference is in no way inspired by Peking and will have no apparent political results.

It is simply meant to afford the ministers an opportunity of discussing Chinese foreign policy among themselves, and of becoming better acquainted with the work of the Chinese legations in Europe. The minister in London, Liu Yuk Lin, is not able to attend the conference owing to pressure of affairs.

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## LABRADOR FISHERIES ATTRACT FOLK AFAR TO SEA HARVEST

Many Lights and Shadows Seen in Fascinating Industry of Northern Waters for Food Supply Which Is Sent Largely to Southern Europe and South America

ON the Labrador coast the fishing season begins when navigation opens, with the breaking up of the flocks and their disappearance from bays and harbors, and ends when oncoming winter closes the bays to the fishing craft. Generally, the season lasts from about July 1 to Oct. 1, though some seasons see the waters open by the middle of June. Few fishermen live the year round on the Labrador coast. Most of those who ply their trade in the north are winter dwellers in Newfoundland, and Labrador is only their summer resort. The usual

the company charging the same to his account. Supplies are furnished from the company's commissary and at the close of the season the man's share is credited and a balance struck. Formerly it was the custom to carry the balance from season to season, and in many instances the men were perpetually in debt to the principals, but a law recently enacted requires the company to pay whatever balance is due a fisherman, in cash, and in case of a deficit against him to furnish a written statement of the account. The fishing business is full of hazards, both to the workmen and to the mer-

VIEW SEAWARD FROM TRADING POST



Shoulder of great Caribou island looms in southward prospect from Battle Harbor

procedure is for a company to recruit its men, with sufficient women to work at necessary housekeeping tasks, in St. John's, Bay Roberts, Havre Grace or some other Newfoundland port, and on a given day congregate its modern argonauts on a steamer or schooner and sail away for the north.

One company of merchants has the wooden steamer Southern Cross, the same craft that Lieutenant Shackleton used on his expedition to the south pole region several years ago, and last summer 183 persons—men, women and children—set out on her for Battle Harbor, the company's post, just north of Belle Isle straits. The steamer arrived on June 15 and the party at once occupied the cottages, which the company owns and which are closed all the off season.

### Settling to Work

A week's work making everything tidy and comfortable precedes the summer's activities. Then the men who have shipped as fishermen, either on shares or for wages, man their dories, set their traps, or large nets, which they moor at one end to the rocks on shore and the other end to floating buoys 30 or 60 feet off shore. These enormous nets are about 13 feet in depth and 25 or 30 feet wide. One end is open for the entrance of the fish, which, once they are inside, find no way of exit.

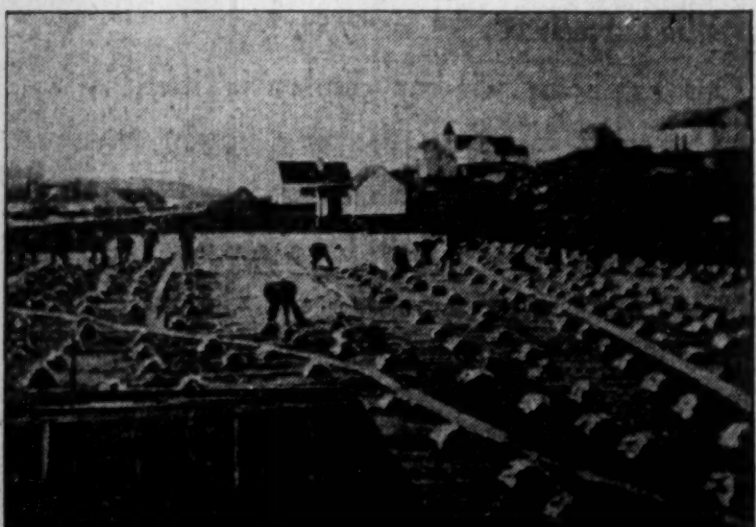
The fishermen visit the traps three times daily, drawing them up one end at a time and passing the whole trap over their boat, securing their catch which has congregated in the end of the net. Sometimes a whole boatload of fish is secured at one draft, so that the boat is difficult to navigate with its great burden of fish, but more often two or three barrels of cod are the result of a haul.

Traps are often loosened by pieces of floc in late summer. The bergs that line the Labrador coast at all seasons are constantly breaking up in the summer time, when the sun's rays disintegrate the great masses. Then the fragments float about or are washed toward shore by the waves, and press against the nets, freeing them from their moorings and tearing great rents in their sides.

Once the fish are secured, they are dressed in the stage, salted, washed, and spread upon the flake to cure. At night they are piled in cylindrical heaps and covered over with bark, for protection against moisture. Several days of spreading are required to dry the fish sufficiently for shipment. The principal markets for Labrador and Newfoundland cod are Spain, Italy, Brazil and Argentina, and schooners and steamers make voyages direct from Labrador to those countries. In certain years over \$1,000,000 worth of dried codfish has been exported direct from Labrador to the countries of lower Europe and South America.

It is the custom of the country for the fishermen to draw his supplies and equipment at the beginning of a "voyage."

### WORK DONE ON DRYING PLATFORM



"Flake" at Battle Harbor is called largest on Labrador coast

## SALE OF Bon Ton Corsets

3.00 to 5.00 Values at 1.65

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Tremont St. Near West Chandler & Co. Tremont St. Near West

## QUEENSTOWN DEMANDS THAT CUNARD LINE KEEP CONTRACT

Urban Council Protests Against Arrangements to Cease Calling at Port for Mail and Urges That Proposed Change Would Seriously Affect Great Britain Trade

(Special to the Monitor)

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.—At a special meeting held recently of the Queenstown urban council a resolution was passed strongly condemning the arrangement whereby the Cunard steamers are to cease calling at Queenstown on Sunday mornings to embark the American mails, and instead to embark them at Liverpool on Saturday and convey them direct to New York.

The change, it declares, would be a gross violation of the terms of the contract entered into between the city's government and the Cunard Company for the carriage of mails between Queenstown and New York, which does not expire until the year 1927.

The council declares itself of opinion that the proposed change would seriously affect the business interests of most of the commercial and manufacturing centers of Great Britain as under the existing postal arrangements correspondence for America can be mailed up to a late hour on Saturday for conveyance by the Cunard packets from Queenstown on Sunday morning, whereas if the mails are to be embarked at Liverpool on Saturday, and the Irish port abandoned, these facilities will be no longer available.

Correspondence from various parts of England and Scotland must of necessity be posted on Friday, frequent delays in the Mersey to the fast steamers with the mail on board will inevitably follow, owing to the Mersey bar, and there will be no compensating advantage in time gained by an earlier delivery in New York. The new system, the resolution continues, would be still more injurious to Ireland and to Irish interests, involving the curtailment of the present posting facilities from 12 to 24 hours, and lead to the absurd anomaly of having to forward Irish letters for America via an English port, with its attendant delays.

The council requests the postmaster-general to insist that the terms of the mail contract between his majesty's government and the Cunard Company, which render it obligatory for their steamers to call at Queenstown on the outward voyage to embark the mails, shall not be altered, and that he will adhere to the terms of the promise made by Sidney Buxton, late postmaster-general, to Captain Donelan, M. P., in August, 1908, not to alter the existing arrangements, and reiterated in August, 1912, by Mr. Samuel in his reply to Harmond Banner, M. P., on precisely the same subject.

The resolution respectfully asks the right honorable the lord mayor of Dublin to convene a public meeting at an early date of all representative bodies throughout the country to protest against the Cunard mail contract being violated, and to consider what steps should be taken to safeguard Irish national interests so unwarrantably and unjustly attacked.

It is estimated that an army of 120,000 men could be quartered there without any difficulty. The first troops to make use of the new camp are a regiment of the Karlsruhe grenadiers.

BERLIN, Germany.—The large new military camp of the fourteenth army corps, which has been constructed in the neighborhood of Stettin on the eastern side of the Black forest, is almost completed. Commenced in 1909, its dimensions are more extensive than those of any other camp in Germany.

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### MILAN STRIKERS' CAUSE PLACED IN FAVORABLE LIGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

MILAN, Italy.—Apart from the disaster which the complete failure of the national strike declared in Milan has brought on the Syndicalists, it is held that the events of the nine days' industrial stoppage in Milan have served to bring out in a very favorable light the cause of the workers.

The Secolo points to the perfect order which they maintained at their mass meetings, and to their great control in the face of provocative circumstances. The conduct of the masses, continues the paper, showed great strength of character, and though their actions were not dictated by wisdom yet they could not be accused of interested action.

There is no doubt that the Milan strike is an effect of the great economic disturbance which has been caused by the protracted Libyan war, and by the loss of the markets of the Levant to Italy.

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### NEW CAMP CAN QUARTER 120,000

(Special to the Monitor)

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### ENGLISH SCOUTS AT WORLD'S FAIR

(Special to the Monitor)

Ghent, Belgium.—Some 300 English boy scouts, while staying at Nieupoort, recently paid a visit to the world's fair at Ghent. They were accorded an official reception by the commissioner, General Winthour. During the course of the afternoon the scouts gave a series of drills and exercises in the exhibition grounds.

### ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

WASHINGTON.—Capt. J. W. C. Abbot, artillery corps, is appointed an acting quartermaster and will assume charge of construction work at Ft. Moultrie, South Carolina.

First Lieut. A. A. Hofmann, infantry, is detailed as a range officer at the tournament to be held at Sea Girt, N. J., Sept. 12 to 20.

The retirement of Col. C. Garner, infantry, unassigned, from active service on Sept. 4 is announced.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Fisher, medical corps, is detailed as a member of the army retiring board at Washington, D. C., vice Capt. W. A. Wickless, medical corps, relieved.

Leaves—Maj. T. Q. Ashburn, quartermaster corps, extension to and including Oct. 15; First Lieut. J. E. McDonald, fifth infantry, recruiting officer, two days; Second Lieut. S. Doak, fifth cavalry, extension to and including Sept. 20; Brig.-Gen. G. P. Seriven, chief signal officer, 14 days.

Navy Orders  
Ensign H. R. A. Borchardt, detached the Louisiana to the Tennessee.

Chief Gunner G. A. Messing, detached

Kong.

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## ANNUAL DIRECT IMPORT SELLING EVENT

## ORIENTAL RUGS

DIRECT FROM CONSTANTINOPLE AND LONDON

## At the Lowest Prices in Boston

This annual sale is of marked importance this year owing to the conditions which prevailed in the market of Constantinople. Chandler & Co.'s buyer was there several weeks and made large purchases.

Hundreds of superb rugs never before shown and not to be found elsewhere.

## MAGNIFICENT ORIENTAL RUGS

## Carpet Sizes

in this

## SALE

at from

125.00 to 145.00

Values 150.00 to 225.00

Superb rugs in the finest weaves of Persia, Turkey and India.

Every Rug genuine.

Every Rug has Chandler & Co.'s guarantee.

Every Rug imported direct.

Every intermediate profit eliminated.

Other large Rugs up to \$1000.

Examples:

GOREVAN

10.7x10.0

AMRITSAR

12.0x9.0

MAHAL

12.0x8.8

INDIA

13.0x10.10

GOREVAN

12.6x10.1

AMRITSAR

12.0x9.0

MAHAL

12.2x8.10

SERAPE

13.0x10.1

MAHAL

12.4x8.8

AMRITSAR

12.1x9.0

GOREVAN

13.4x9.5

ANATOLIAN

10.0x7.0

TURKISH

10.7x7.4

SERAPE

12.10x9.4

GOREVAN

14.5x9.3

ANATOLIAN

10.7x7.4

## SALE OF LINENS

New values added from time to time to the exceptional opportunities make this offering one of special interest.

TABLE CLOTHS—A special value for Monday in an offering of 40 cloths in sizes 2x2, 2x2½ and 2x3 yards, five attractive patterns. Priced 2.00, 2.50, 3.00

NAPKINS to match, 22x22 and 24x24 inches, at 3.00 and 3.50

OTHER CLOTHS in sizes 2x2, 2x2½, 2x3, 2½x2½ and 2½x2½ yards.

Price Value Price Value  
5.00 6.75 9.00 12.00  
6.00 8.00 NAPKINS  
6.35 8.50 7.00 9.50  
6.50 8.75 8.50 11.50  
7.65 10.00 10.00 13.50  
8.50 11.25 11.50 15.00  
8.00 10.75 13.50 17.50

3.25 TABLE CLOTHS 2.95  
Size 2x2 yards, satin damask in round design, new patterns.

3.75 NAPKINS 3.25 A DOZEN  
Odd napkins, no cloths to match. Size 22x22 inches.

Tremont St. Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St. Near West

## SCRIM CURTAINS

Values 3.00 and 3.25

Price 2.00

Hand drawn, linen cluny edge, fine quality round thread scrim, white and ecru.

Chandler & Co. have sold thousands of pairs of scrim curtains during the past season and because of the large orders one manufacturer had received, he was willing to make this lot up at a very low price. Curtains of like quality and kind are sold regularly at 3.00 and 3.25.

Also Scrim Curtains at 1.50, worth 2.25, hand drawn, hemstitched hem, in white and ecru.

## STORE NEWS

Miss Elma Pratt of the welfare department of the William Filene's Sons Company went to Essex, Mass., yesterday to give an address before the Woman's Club on the work of the Filene Cooperative Association.

Frederick W. Small, shoe buyer for the Gilchrist Company, has returned from two weeks' vacation spent at York Beach, Me.

Miss Emma Betteman who was formerly one of the buyers for the basement store of the Jordan Marsh Company and resigned two years ago to take another position has returned to the same department, succeeding Miss Gertrude Chesleigh who, as was previously stated, has gone to the Magrane House store.

A. W. Ellis, who was associated with C. F. Hovey & Co., and resigned two years ago has returned and is located in the shoe department.

Among the Boston buyers who have been in New York this week are, Leo Fisher and L. F. Hill of the R. H. White Company, Harry B. Lowe of the Gilchrist Company and S. E. Morrison and J. T. Donovan of the Jordan Marsh Company.

### PETRIFIED SPECIMEN FOUND

ORR'S ISLAND, Me.—The petrified bones of a prehistoric mammal have been uncovered, it is believed, at Orr's Island, Casco bay. They were excavated by T. Bullard, a nephew of former President Eliot of Harvard University. Dr. Marshall P. Cram of Bowdoin College is to see them.

## UNION MEN MAY HAVE CANDIDATE

TORONTO, Ont.—As a protest against the action of the Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of railways and canals, in refusing to grant the request of the carpenters on the Welland canal for the prevailing union wage rate, local labor men state that they will have a candidate in the field at the next election in Lincoln. It is claimed that if the seat be rendered vacant by the elevation of Mr. Lancaster to the bench they will have their candidate out for the by-election, says a St. Catharines despatch in the Globe.

## GIRLS TRAINED FOR HOME WORK

WARRENSBURG, Mo.—More than 2000 women and girls from the farm attended the Home Economics school, which closed recently, says the Kansas City Star. The school has been in progress for six weeks, and was instituted by the Johnson county farm bureau. The curriculum covered all the phases of home keeping, but special attention was given to instruction in the art of preserving and canning fruits and vegetables.

## CAPTAIN PRICE TO LEAVE PURDUE

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Capt. Harrison J. Price, U. S. A., who for three years has been commandant of the Purdue military department, received orders from the war department at Washington assigning him to the twenty-third United States infantry at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, says the Indianapolis News. He is to be relieved from his duty here on Sept. 5. Captain Price was recently promoted from the position of captain to major.

## FINE AND JAIL IN FUEL CASE

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Judge Dooling, in the United States district court, ordered a fine of \$2000 imposed on the Western Fuel Company and directed the imprisonment of David C. Norcross, secretary of the company, for contempt because of his refusal to produce the company's books before the federal grand jury.

The indictments against the Western Fuel Company charge that it defrauded the government out of hundreds of thousands of dollars by returning false weights on imported coal.

### REVIEW BOARD ADDS \$400,000

ALTON, Mo.—According to a despatch from here to the St. Louis Republic members of the Madison county board of review completed their work in Alton recently and reported an increase of \$400,000 over the assessor's figures. This is a gain of \$150,000 over last year.

### POLICEMAN EXONERATED

NEW YORK.—Patrolman James F. Brady of the East Fifty-first street police station, who was accused of having robbed John Robinson of No. 49 Prospect place, was exonerated in the Yorkville court Friday.

### EDITOR GETS STATE JOB

SALEM, Ore.—John S. Chambers, managing editor of the Sacramento Bee, has been appointed California state comptroller by Gov. Hiram W. Johnson to succeed A. B. Nye, says a Sacramento despatch to the Capital-Journal.

### RIVER BRIDGE CONTRACT LET

DALLAS, Tex.—The Ninety-Eighth Meridian Bridge Company closed a contract with the West Texas Bridge & Construction Company for a bridge 1700 feet long across Red river four miles north of Byers, according to the News.



## DEMOCRATS PAVE WAY FOR FINAL VOTE ON TARIFF

Caucus Smooths Disputes, Increases Income Surtax and Makes Final Roll-Call on Measure Possible Next Week

### COTTON EFFORT LOST

WASHINGTON—Senate Democrats now have the way cleared for final action on the tariff by having decided in caucus Friday on disputed items and the final form of the bill. The surtax on large incomes is agreed to be increased and the majority party in the Senate is united in support of the measure.

Democratic leaders are saying that the last roll-call of the protracted contest may be taken on Monday night or at least not later than the middle of next week. Only Senator La Follette's tactics for cotton and wool substitute schedules, for which he will persist, remain to be overcome. Congress was called in extra session April 7 and ever since the opening of that month activity has been great over the proposed new tariff. The House ways and means committee formulated the bill in a few weeks and it was passed by the House and received by the Senate May 7. From amendments made in the long Senate debate it will go to conference on the Senate adoption now indicated.

A final vain effort to gain more protection for the higher grades and fancy weaves of cotton cloth than is afforded in the tariff bill was made today by Senator Lippitt of Rhode Island and Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire. Ten per cent additional duty on products of the Jacquard loom was sought in an amendment offered by Senator Lippitt.

"This is of great importance to New England" said Senator Lippitt. "The great bulk of these advanced products of loom are made there, and they ought to have this much protection."

The amendment was defeated by a vote of 41 to 29. Another amendment seeking slightly higher rates on the finer grades of cotton cloth was offered by Senator Lippitt but was defeated without a roll call.

"There is a great deal of solicitude on the part of the manufacturers of my state regarding the finer grades of cotton cloth and regarding hosiery," said Senator Gallinger. "The proposals of the senator from Rhode Island are very moderate and I regret that the committee cannot agree to them. The bill works great injustice to manufacturers of the finer grades of cotton cloth."

Senator Lippitt had the clerk read a memorial from New England cotton cloth manufacturers thanking him for protesting against the discrimination against the cotton cloth industry. He said it represented 100,000 employees and several thousand stockholders in cotton mills.

Anxiety of the majority leaders over the attitude of Senator Newlands was dispelled on his return from Nevada by his assurance that he had never thought of conducting his opposition against the bill outside the councils of his own party. The caucus finally adopted the amendment proposed in the finance committee by Senator Smith of Georgia. That leaves the normal tax at 1 per cent on a \$3000 minimum and provides an additional tax of 1 per cent on incomes over \$20,000 to \$50,000; 2 per cent additional on incomes between \$50,000 and \$75,000; 3 per cent on incomes from \$75,000 to \$100,000; 4 per cent on incomes between \$100,000 and \$250,000; 5 per cent on \$250,000 to \$500,000, and 6 per cent additional on incomes in excess of \$500,000. It would make the maximum tax on incomes over \$500,000 7 per cent.

Senator O'Gorman secured the adoption by the caucus of an amendment to the income tax section of the tariff bill providing that the income derived by any state, territory or political subdivision thereof from public utilities should not be subject to the tax. The amendment will relieve New York, Chicago and Kansas City from burden. The caucus also approved again the Clarke amendment imposing a tax of one tenth of one cent a pound on all contracts for future sale of cotton.

## CHOCTAW INDIAN SOON BEGINS TREASURY DEPARTMENT DUTY

WASHINGTON—Choctaw Indians as a tribe have again been honored in the recent selection made by President Wilson of one of their members to fill a responsible government position as a register in the treasury department here. The Choctaws have for many years been the predominating tribe in what is now the state of Oklahoma and it is from one of the former Indian territory's citizens that the appointment has been made by the nation's chief executive. After Sept. 15 Gabe E. Parker of Academy, Okla., will take up his duties at the capital. As many of the Choctaws have, Mr. Parker has had the benefit of a higher education.

## SCOUTS TO TAKE A TREE CENSUS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The 60 boy scouts of the city who belong to the Boy Scouts of America will take a census of every tree in Springfield and send the results to the state forestry association.

The tree census cannot be started for a few weeks, however, and in the meantime the organization will prepare for the year's work.

## J. P. MORGAN & CO. RESIGN NEW HAVEN FISCAL AGENCY

New York Banking Company Says it Leaves New Administration of Road Unhindered—Sidney W. Winslow Quits Directorate—New Signals Ordered

NEW YORK—When the executive committee of the board of directors of the New Haven road met here on Friday night was received that J. P. Morgan & Co. had resigned as financial agents of the corporation.

As a result of the collision Tuesday last at North Haven, the committee authorized President Howard Elliott to install the best safety appliances and signals. The committee did not comment upon the Morgan withdrawal.

J. P. Morgan at his country home Friday night said his firm had taken this step merely to leave the New Haven's new administration free to make its own fiscal arrangements. He added: "We are in thorough accord with the new administration. The action was taken simply in order to leave it unhindered. It is now up to the New Haven as to its future banking arrangements. It has a free hand to do what it sees best."

Mr. Morgan said that should the New Haven wish to secure the services of the Morgan firm or to make a new contract, the bankers would consider it.

At the meeting the resignation of Sidney W. Winslow, president of the United Shoe Machinery Company, was received and will be submitted to the board of directors. It was announced that there was no discussion about asking President Hadley of Yale University to become a member of the board of directors.

President Elliott of the New Haven said: "The sole motive of J. P. Morgan & Co. in resigning as fiscal agents of the New Haven is a desire to help ameliorate the present situation."

"Substitution of automatic for banjo type of signals on New Haven's Springfield line will be pushed as speedily as possible. Car companies will be urged

to do their utmost to hasten delivery of all steel cars to the New Haven."

The committee recommended that at the next meeting of the board of directors that W. Murray Crane, ex-senator from Massachusetts, who was recently elected a director, be elected to the executive committee.

President Elliott and Counsel E. D. Robbins were instructed to attend the hearing in Boston on Tuesday next in regard to the proposed issue of debenture bonds which the Morgan firm had undertaken to underwrite.

The Morgan letter of resignation, addressed to President Elliott, follows: "In the existing fiscal agency agreement between ourselves and your company it is provided that the arrangement shall continue until the lapse of 90 days after either party shall have given notice to the other of a desire to terminate the same."

"We hereby notify you that it is our desire that the arrangements be terminated upon the lapse of 90 days from this date or at such earlier date as shall be agreeable to you."

Action on the letter was deferred until the next meeting of the board of directors. Mr. Morgan told the executive committee that similar letters had been sent to the directors of the Boston & Maine and the Maine Central railroads, New Haven subsidiaries.

President Elliott, who today attended his first meeting of the executive committee of the New Haven system, declined to discuss the action of the Morgan firm.

President Elliott told the committee that he had on Wednesday ordered the prosecution of the work of installing signals between New Haven and Springfield pushed as rapidly as possible. The committee approved the expenditure of \$365,000 for this purpose.

## TRAVELING MEN SEEK WAY TO VOTE WHEN AWAY FROM HOME

WASHINGTON—Meeting Champ Clark, speaker of the House, and Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, Friday, a group of men representing the Association of Traveling Salesmen, asked support in a movement which has been inaugurated for giving travelers the privilege of voting in the national elections when away from home.

The direct subject of the traveling men's proposal was a resolution to be presented in Congress for a constitutional amendment making it possible for a man whose business takes him out on the road to cast his ballot on election day without actually appearing at his legal place of residence.

The traveling men submitted that it was a hardship on themselves to forego

the right to vote when prevented by the demands of business routine from reaching the polling place where they were registered; and they further pointed out that return home often meant great expense to themselves and loss to the corporations and firms which they served.

They showed that some men had been unable to vote in many years because elections fall at a time when their presence far away from home was most required by the exigencies of the season, and they told of men who had made greater sacrifices to return home at voting time than they could afford.

Secretary Daniels showed an interest in the idea because of its bearing on the situation of army and navy men. For the proposal as presented included franchise to those serving under the flag.

## STRIKERS' CASE COMES MONDAY

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Arguments in the case of Joseph M. Caldwell, Camillo Valavanti and Giuseppe Balo, Milford, charged with assault and battery on Jules Harrant at Milford May 7, during the strike at the Draper Company, will be made Monday.

The evidence closed at noon Friday after having been in progress since Tuesday afternoon before Judge Walter Perley Hall and a jury in superior criminal court.

MAYOR TO LAY CORNER-STONE WORCESTER, Mass.—Mayor George M. Wright has been selected to lay the corner-stone of the new \$15,000 Congregational church in Tatnuck tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

PASTOR DECLINES CALL BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—The Rev. Joseph Eames, rector of Trinity church, who was recently extended a call from St. James' church, Taunton, has decided not to accept.

## PORTLAND GREET'S ALLENTOWN ELKS

PORTLAND, Me.—Mayor Oakley C. Curtis and officers of the Portland lodge, B. P. O. E., met the Allentown, Pa., Elks upon the arrival of the Boston boat, and extended to them the welcome of the city Friday.

The visitors will take a sail to Harpswell for a shore dinner today, taking the night boat to Boston, where they will take the train late Sunday afternoon for Allentown.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE BOARD INVITED

CONCORD, N. H.—By invitation of Commissioner Prouty, the public service commission of New Hampshire will sit with the interstate commerce commission at a hearing on the petition of the Boston & Maine road for permission to increase fares and freights in Boston on Sept. 23.

The Boston & Maine road has had a large force of experts drawing up the new schedules, and it is expected that they will be ready for presentation to the commission at that time.

## CHILDREN GIVE "CINDERELLA"

Mothers from all sections of Jamaica Plain attended a pageant picturing the story of "Cinderella," presented at the Ellis Medall school yesterday afternoon. The production was staged by Collette Humphrey, a pupil of 10. She played as the Prince. The others were: Dorothy Bacon, Marie Egan, Alice Crowley, Ruth Scott, Ruth McIntyre, Muriel Soule and Priscilla Bridgman.

BARON'S SON IN U. S. ARMY WASHINGTON—Corporal Ernst Sedlacek, third company, coast artillery, said to be the son of an Austrian baron, stood first among 11 enlisted men who qualified at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., for commissions as second lieutenants in the army.

WANTS TO FIND DAUGHTER NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Isaiah Atkinson, whose daughter, Mrs. Florence (Atkinson) Taylor, is cut off from her husband in the unsettled part of Mexico, asked Congressman Thomas C. Thacher yesterday to help him find his daughter and bring her to safety.

## What Our Buyers Have Brought From Europe And Gathered in the Home Markets to Satisfy Your Demands in New Wearing Apparel

### Ideas From Various Viewpoints in the Main Store

The term "picture styles" describes them perfectly. Softness is the dominant note—materials, lines and embellishment, co-operating to the same end—an enveloping softness of outline.

### The New Silks.

As one man expressed it, they are wearing silks this season as our grandmothers did calico. The high-colored idea is stronger than ever.

Oriental colorings for dress and millinery trimmings run riot with plaids and Roman striped silks and Egyptian printed satins, prime favorites for general wear.

For evening—are crepes, meteors, charmeuse, velvets, chiffons and metal brocades in the most glorious colorings and sumptuous designs that can be conceived.

### The New Dress Goods.

These have spread themselves out in all directions, embracing the novel ideas in broche and rough surfaced effects—

Eponges, Ratines and Matelasses for suits, gowns and cloaks in handsome two and three-toned effects, and all the rich, plain coloring are fashionable this season.

Plaids—in the new weaves are a striking feature of the season's mode in dress goods.

Duveltyne is one, if not the smartest cloth for dressy suits and street gowns; also Peach cloth for those who want something as elegant as broadcloth and very new.

### In New Suits.

The coats are considerably longer, notably in the back, in the fashionable cutaway model, which usually presents some sort of a fancy vest and a girde or sash effect.

The accompanying skirt is draped and frequently a "Peg top" model.

The Russian blouse, variously adapted, is often fur trimmed at neck and wrists, as indeed are many of the new suits, whatever their style.

The tunic or the triple skirt is frequently combined with the Russian blouse idea.

### Sheer, Fluffy Blouses—The Mode.

Crepes, chiffons, and crepe-chiffons are the materials most in vogue for the new blouses—that blouse decidedly and are all frilly and soft, with lace accessories; low and V shaped at the neck and either long or short of sleeves, with the fashionable drop shoulders.

Fine silk lace, shadow lace and net waists are also in Fashion's favor, as are black silk lace blouses, all having the smart girde in color or to match.

### Gowns for Afternoon and Evening.

These quite take your breath away. Imagine afternoon and semi-dress frocks of white tulle—ethereal and diaphanous—with sash innovations in the high colorings.

Striped velvet gowns for afternoon and street wear, trimmed with skunk, Moire faille afternoon gowns with over-drape of chiffon edged with fur, and the new daylight green a factor in color.

Everything is a glitter for evening. Gowns are a solid mass of jet or of iridescent sequins, elaborate silver or gold lace.

Preferably something that glitters and shimmers, though chiffon brocades in lovely shades are greatly admired and in the mode.

## Jordan Marsh Company

### RAILROAD MEN TO SPEAK AT DINNER

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—President Howard Elliott and vice-presidents of the New Haven railroad will speak at a transportation dinner to be held here under the auspices of the Town Criers, Oct. 29.

Invitations have been sent to the members of the following clubs and organizations: Conservative Club, Business Men's Association, Board of Trade, the Economic Club, Commercial Club, Southern New England Chamber of Commerce, Real Estate Exchange and the New England Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths Association.

MAYOR APPROVES STREET Mayor Fitzgerald has approved the location direction, width and grade of the

private way, Dorchester and Hyde Park, designated as Tampa street, leading from Oakland street, about 195 feet easterly from Harvard street, southerly to Seminole street.

### THAW GETS ANOTHER WRIT

The board of inquiry in the case of Harry K. Thaw reported for his deportation at Coaticook, Quebec, Friday, but a writ of habeas corpus was granted at Montreal returnable Sept. 15 which will act as a stay until that time.

### MOHAWK TRAIL LAND BOUGHT

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—To conserve the timber land which marks the Mohawk trail between North Adams and Charlemont a strip of land on both sides of the road about a mile in length was bought by George Frary and Dr. F. D. Stafford.

### MR. PEABODY HAS APPOINTMENT

LYNNFIELD, Mass.—Harlan B. Peabody, formerly supervisor of manual training in the Wakefield schools, has been elected instructor of mathematics and applied electricity in the Technical high school at Providence, R. I., and will take charge Monday.

### LYNNFIELD TO REBUILD STREET

LYNNFIELD, Mass.—The highway department will begin work Sept. 20 rebuilding Main street, from Lynnfield center to the Wakefield line, spending \$3000, half of which is contributed by the state. Wakefield will also begin similar work.

## KEEN

689 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

Mr. Keen begs to announce we are now ready to show a choice line of French Hats, Bonnets, Coats, Furs and Novelties.

Also a smart assortment of Automobile and Street Hats at \$18, \$20.



## THE TURK AS HE IS IN AMERICA

Native Member of Progressive Party Describes Tour in United States and Sees Opportunity for Service Here to Benefit His Country

**A**N INTERESTING personality, Emin Bey, a representative of the educated, aspiring Young Turk party who recently visited Boston and other New England cities, was one of the Ottomans sent to this country in 1910 to pursue studies which would fit them for public service.

A graduate in 1907 from the German school of Constantinople, Emin Bey decided on a career of journalism and at once began work on the staff of "Sahlah" as an English translator. Following the revolution he became assistant news editor of "Yeni-Gazette," one of the many dailies that then came into existence with increased liberty of speech. Later he served as editorial writer for this journal and also as its staff correspondent in Italy.

Coming to the United States, he entered Columbia University and began to specialize in sociology. In 1911 he received his master's degree. Next June he will receive a doctor's degree. Since the opening of the Pulitzer school of journalism Emin Bey has been taking courses there, and during this summer he has been traveling about informing himself as to American journalistic conditions and ideals. Thus he was present at the National Press Association meeting in Colorado Springs.

While on this tour for professional ends Emin Bey naturally has made it his business to get in touch with fellow Ottomans wherever he has found them in colonies or in small groups. It was with the hope of getting from him some side-light on this interesting new element of contemporary America's population and finding out how the self-exiled Turks view the course of events at home during the past 12 months that the Monitor sought Emin Bey out and urged him to give his impressions. His prompt response was due in part to the interest he admitted he had in a paper that gave so much attention to European and Asiatic politics and history.

### Sees Change in Viewpoint

Emin Bey's distinctly sociological rather than political interest is seen at the opening of his reply in response to questions:

"When I was in Turkey," he said, "I knew that there were thousands of Armenians, Syrians and Ottoman Greeks in America; but I never heard anything about a migration movement among the Turkish population. It was a great surprise to me to find upon my arrival here two and a half years ago that several thousands of Turks belonging mostly to the peasant classes had made America their temporary home. I was surprised because I used to think that our uneducated classes in the interior of Asia Minor were always satisfied and that, consequently, no economic pressure would be strong enough to induce them to seek for new opportunities in another country. I took the migration as a sign that the old inertia had at last begun to make place for a desire for improvement and betterment. Such a change in the attitude of our peasant classes would be of greater consequence for our progress than any kind of political revolution. Therefore I at once decided to visit one of the Turkish settlements in order to study the conditions and see how the people were affected by their new environment.

### Conditions in Peabody

I was advised to go to Peabody, Massachusetts, for this purpose. I felt very optimistic when I went there; but my disappointment was in the same measure when I left the place. Before all, I ascertained that the motive of the migration was not primarily economic, as I had hoped and wished. There was no trace of a conscious effort to improve the conditions and raise the standard of living. The process of migration continued by mere example and imitation. Most of the Turks had come from the neighborhood of Harput in Asia Minor. They had to do the hardest work in the tanneries for very meager wages. As they had been used to work in the open air as farmers, there was a great deal of discontent among them, as a result of their work in dark and moist places. Their conditions of living were worse than they might have been in Turkey. The majority of them preferred to live in great privacy: in order to save some money on their pitifully meager wages and be able to go home some day. They did not seem to be very enthusiastic about the progressive change in Turkey. Their new environment had inspired them with some kind of indefinite awe. In many ways it was so different from what they used to see that they did not even attempt to explain and understand it. They only showed interest in things that affected them personally.

### Improvement Is Noted

This summer I decided to devote some part of my vacation to visiting large Turkish colonies and making a more thorough investigation. Peabody was one of them. I had another surprise, but it was an agreeable one this time. The coersive group relations of two years ago were, to a great extent, done away with. Those who adopted American ways and learned English were ridiculed no more. The people did not adhere any more to the same kinds of occupation. Instead of remaining imitators of each other they took the individual initiative to find better opportunities. Their average wage was slightly higher than before. During the war they had subscribed to different home dailies in order to get war news regularly. They came together every evening to read the papers and discuss the situation. From time to time they made collections for

the committee of national defense and the Red Crescent. Some of them went home as volunteers.

### Better Type of Leaders

What was even more interesting, as soon as the worst of the war was over, a better and more educated class of people began to come among them from the home country. Two of the newcomers were young men with college educations, and they made every possible effort to enlighten the many. For some time they even ran a paper for this purpose and distributed it freely among the laborers. They were not agitating for any doctrine. They merely wanted their countrymen to be bettered by their temporary surroundings and go home some day as enlightened men and good citizens.

The men from their own ranks to whom Turks in Peabody looked up as leaders were of a much better type than they were at the time of my first visit. At that time I had noticed with great disappointment that none of the 800 men had ever cared to visit the Peabody museum. I was pleasantly surprised to hear this summer from the museum authorities that they now were frequent and interested visitors.

There could not be a better test for the great change brought about within only two years. The chief cause for this is unquestionably the great national awakening produced by the recent war. The war served to drive the people out of their isolation and bring them, through the medium of the Turkish press, in contact with the progressive movement in Turkey. The coming of a better type of emigrants and their increasing familiarity with their environment also had a good effect.

### Action in Chicago

A city with a large Turkish population is Chicago. When I reached Chicago I found the Turkish colony in great excitement. In one of the public parks a performance was offered which was supposed to represent Turkish customs of worship and marriage. There was a gathering in their coffee house to discern the course to be followed in order to have that stopped. I seized upon this opportunity to point out that they would not do anything in such cases unless they had some kind of organization. They were more than ready to form a society. They had always seen with envy the Armenians, Greeks, Syrians and specially the Mohammedans from Bosnia having different societies for mutual help and social purposes. We decided with some of the leaders to go the next Sunday among the Turkish railway workers, living some distance from the city, and arouse feeling for a society.

Meanwhile, I continued to spend much time among these people. The first thing they did when they came together at the coffee house in the evenings was to make a collection for the Turkish fleet. They firmly believed that Turkey had lost in the war because she had not a strong navy to protect the transport of her forces from Asia Minor to Europe. One of them read aloud an editorial from some Constantinople paper.

### Leadership to Educated

I made several interesting observations in the coffee house. I noticed, in the first place, that the degree of the Turks' enlightenment and being influenced by American conditions was strongly correlated with the presence, or lack, of means of communication in their home environment. Those coming from the interior were entirely incapable of adjusting themselves to conditions in America. Those from the western parts of Asia Minor were much better off. Those who had their home in the villages of European Turkey, with its roads and railways and maritime connections were enlightened citizens of whom any country might be proud.

Another point was the fact that the role of leadership was always taken by those who were better educated than the rest, but who still belonged to their ranks. The most influential man among them seemed to be Halil Menish Effendi, from a small town near Smyrna. He was a caretaker of the offices of a shoe factory. He used to be a peasant like the rest, but he had taken a complete primary school course in his village and had tried to learn some French afterwards. While in America, he was able to save some money, to maintain his family in his village and to have his son educated in the school for civil engineering in Constantinople, on an average wage of \$12 a week. With two others he was a subscriber to the Constantinople Daily and Illustrated Weekly. In spite of his protests, he was called "the educated gentleman" by the rest.

### Hassan Effendi's Success

The places I visited next were Manchester, N. H., Nashua, N. H., and Lowell, Mass. I found there several hundred Turks, mainly from European Turkey. In Manchester especially the community seems to be very prosperous. The first of them came about 10 years ago. At that time some could not make a living at home and went to Greece to do farm work for \$20 a year. There they heard of America. Some enterprising ones came here, joining the Greek emigrants. After that they wrote home that a living could be made easily in this country. Many of the young men from two districts of the province of Monastir followed their example. There could not be a more striking proof that the migration was stimulated merely by limita-

tion, and not by economic pressure. Although the economic conditions all over the western parts of European Turkey were about the same, the Turkish migration was mainly confined to the two districts from which the first immigrants happened to come.

The most influential man among these Turks was Hassan Effendi. He came 10 years ago and took work at a factory in Goffstown, N. H. He was industrious and was soon made a foreman. With his savings he started a bakery shop. He was successful and invested a large part of his income in buying property. He now owns about \$50,000 worth. He, of course, supported his large family in Turkey. Four years ago, when he went home, he brought back his little nephew to give him an American education. The boy went to a public school in Manchester. Everything was all right until the war began. After that he had so much patriotic fighting with the Greek boys that his uncle sent him to a school in Goffstown.

### See Progress Ahead

Most of the Turks in Manchester are employed in cotton mills and shoe factories. They make from \$3 to \$22 a week. Most of them live on \$3 a week, send some money home and save the rest. I spent five evenings in their lodging houses, discussing the recent happenings and the possibilities of the future. They come from the regions that were invaded by Greece immediately after the declaration of war. All their belongings were devastated. Still, they take everything with dignified resignation. They were hopeful regarding the future. They thought that the defeat of Greece 16 years ago was followed by national awakening and progress. They are confident that the outcome of the Turkish defeat will be the same.

They cannot get used to the idea that their district is lost for Turkey forever. They are not sure whether they will migrate to Asia Minor or not. They will do as "the others" do, meaning the majority of their village folks.

They like America and they have a great sympathy for Americans. They think that they are getting a square deal from their employers. At the time of my visit the cotton mills were not running. Most of them were in their coffee houses where no alcoholic beverages are sold. They have no kind of formal organization. Still, they have a great deal of cooperation. The newcomers and the industrious non-employed are treated as guests by the rest until they secure employment. They help each other materially and morally in every case of trouble.

Besides these types of laboring men from Asia Minor and European Turkey there have been coming, for the last few months, new classes and types of Turks. Some of them belonged to families whose members had always been government officials. They want to go into business now. A few have gone so far as to bring their families to this country. There are many graduates of the governmental arts and crafts schools who want to study here and support themselves at the same time. All who know the situation predict that soon there will be a great increase in these types of Turkish immigrants.

America, which is giving new opportunities to these men and influencing them in new ways, might soon become the starting point of a movement of great consequence for the future of Turkey. Ottoman citizens, belonging to different races and religions who cannot do away, at home, with their traditional prejudices against each other, may meet here on a neutral ground and easily bring about an understanding and fraternization. The way the racial problem is treated in this country might serve as a stimulus, and many Americans who are interested in Turkey, or are friends of peace, might serve as connecting links. Some of the Turks belonging to different races already have had an exchange of opinion in this regard, and have agreed that America is the best place where such a movement may be set afoot and that the present moment is the best time to make such an attempt.

If the ground work of a real and sincere understanding between Ottoman citizens of different races and religions can be laid on this neutral soil, the indebtedness and the gratitude of the future Ottoman nation to America will be endless.

### VASSAR GRADUATE TAKES DEAN POST

GRANVILLE, O.—Position as dean of Shepley college for women at Denison University has been accepted by Miss Margaret Judson of Vassar College. Miss Judson is the daughter of Edward Judson, pastor of the Judson Memorial church, New York city, and professor at Colgate Theological Seminary.

The new president of Denison University, Dr. Clark W. Chamberlain, also came from Vassar.

### SHOE WORKERS RAISE SALARIES

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The salaries of General Organizer Arvid G. Erlando and General Secretary-Treasurer M. J. Tracy of the United Shoe Workers of America were increased at the meeting here Friday.

### BRICK FIRM INQUIRY PLANNED

NEW YORK—An investigation of the Greater New York Brick Company, charged with violating the federal anti-trust law, will be begun next Monday by the United States grand jury.

## HENRY SIEGEL CO

WASHINGTON AND ESSEX STREETS

### NOTICE

In Our Restaurant Monday Orchestral Concert, 12 to 2:30 P. M., assisted by the Trio Italiano; Bettina Giordano, soprano; Wino di Salle, tenor; Creste Cresti, bass.

We Could Have Sold These

## Oriental Rugs

To two western retailers at the prices we are offering our patrons, but we preferred to give our public the advantage of our fortunate purchase

37 bales of Persian Rugs, to be retailed at approximately \$1000.00 a bale. Bought specially by our buyer in Constantinople the last part of June for the Anniversary Sale.

The estimated worth by Persian and Turkish merchants in Constantinople after the deal was finished, was \$1200.00 to \$1400.00. As they were bought for the Anniversary Sale, we are determined to sell the same from \$800.00 to \$900.00 a bale, which is practically the cost of the goods in Constantinople market plus the U. S. government duty. This is the first time that we have ever arranged specifically to buy Oriental Rugs for Anniversary Sale.

Anybody who is now looking for a rug, large or small, will be well repaid by calling at this store commencing Monday morning, because of the fact that profits at this sale are practically nil. The following is a limited number of examples:

**Imperial Kermanshah Rugs** Small hearth size, in fact can be used to advantage in almost any section of the room. Sizes from 2.3 to 2.6 wide and approximately 3.6 long. Remember, these are the Imperial Kermanshahs, with wonderfully unusual designs and colors. A small bale. Customary retail prices range from \$35.00 to \$45.00. Marked... **14.50 and 29.00**

**160 Kurdish Rugs** Shipped direct to us from Kurdistan, in the interior of Persia. These are wonderful shaggy hand-made rugs, containing about 22 square feet. Needless to say that they are almost indestructible. In exclusive shops the regular retail prices of these rugs would range from \$30.00 to \$38.00. We mark them at **17.50 and 23.50** two prices.

**11 Bales of Rugs** Including Bijai, Shirvans, Kurds and Mossouls. The approximate size of these rugs is 21 feet, a limited number contain 25 square feet. \$45.00 and \$50.00 and \$57.00 are prices on similar rugs in an exclusive rug shop run by natives of Armenia in Boston, but this being a department store and doing business by department store methods, we mark these rugs at **\$27.50**

**145 Shirvan Rugs** from 3 to 4 ft. wide and from 5 to 5½ long. This lot is absolutely in perfect condition and some of these rugs are worth as **\$11.50** high as \$18. Sale price.

**261 Beloochistan Rugs** It is unnecessary to describe these rugs to the collector or the ordinary rug buyer. Dignified colors together with being most durable—every one typical of the country around Afghanistan and Beloochistan, up near the border of India. \$22.00, \$24.00 and \$26.00 are the usual values. Special prices **\$8.00, \$11.00 and \$16.50**

**About 22 Asia Minor Rugs**—Wonderful examples of that section of the Orient, including 1 Ghidoriz, 2 Koulabs, 3 Ladyks, 2 Moujures and 1 Melles. Prices range from **\$175.00 to \$1000.00**

**8 Bales Ghorevan or Serapi Rugs**—Over 9x12 in size and up to 10x13. Sold by native dealers and exclusive shops at from \$250.00 to \$300.00. Your choice **\$145.00** of any of these rugs.

**30 Persian Rugs, 9x12; these are the decisive or positive Persian rugs in appearance.** A number have the bold geometrical designs, others have the small all-over figures. The above number we will sell while they **\$117.00** last at.....

**8 Turkish Axars**—Approximate size about 10x8; wonderfully handsome color effects; every knot tied once at a time by hand. \$120.00 to \$125.00 are the prices **\$68.00** at exclusive shops....

**12 Kermanshah Rugs**—Approximately 11.10x8 and 12x7.5. Regular retail value would **\$185.00** be \$300.00. Sale price



**17 Kermanshah Rugs**—About 12.6x9.6 up to 14x10; regular retail price \$350.00. Sale **\$267.00**

**8 Bales of East India or Calcutta Druggets**—These are the only type rug brought from the Orient that are the same on both sides; somewhat after the Navajo rugs made by the Indians. Plain browns, dull reds, dull blues, definite designs, suitable for dens.

Size 3x 6..... **\$5.00**  
Size 4x 7..... **\$7.85**  
Size 6x 9..... **\$18.85**  
Size 8x10..... **\$25.75**  
Size 9x12..... **\$31.75**

**22 Afghan Rugs**—Dark rich colors, just the rug for den or living rooms; regular retail prices would be from \$150.00 to **\$100.00** \$250.00. Sale price.

**3 Small Afghan Rugs**—Damaged in transit, size about **\$29.00** 6x9. Special.....

**2 Afghans**—Size about **\$49.00** 6x9. Sale price.....

**3 Extra Large Size Serapi Rugs**—12x15 approximate size. Would retail regularly at **\$275.00** \$500.00. Sale price

**2 Large Size Bahndure**—About 13.6x10. Exclusive **\$100.00** shop price \$175. Sale

WE GIVE 2X STAMPS

HENRY SIEGEL CO.

### FIREMEN MUSTER NEXT WEDNESDAY

WESTERLY, R. I.—The thirteenth annual muster of the Rhode Island State Firemen's League, which will be held in Westerly on Perry day, Wednesday, is the first muster held so far from Providence.

Already 15 companies have signified their intention of being present. The smallest number of men reported from one company is 49, while others run up to as high as 150, so that at least 2000 men will be in line.

### HEAVY DEMAND ON STATE FUNDS

PHILADELPHIA—Heavy disbursements caused a decline of almost \$1,000,000 in the cash in the state treasury during August, according to the statement of business for that month, made public recently, according to a despatch in the North American. On July 31 the total balance was \$8,242,082.17, and at

the close of August it was \$7,245,626.34. The receipts during the month were \$1,702,151.61, all for the general fund; \$58.80 for the sinking fund and \$98.73 for the new permanent school fund.

### PHONE OPERATORS ELECT WEDNESDAY

Election of officers for the Boston Telephone Operators Union will be held next Wednesday, the officers having resigned at the request of Frank J. McNulty, international president of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who is in Boston reorganizing the girls to conform with the laws of the brotherhood. The operators were first to form a union, but no provisions had been made to admit them by the electrical workers except as a sub-local.

### NEW CAR SERVICE INAUGURATED

DALLAS, Tex.—Interurban car service between El Paso, Tex., and Yuleta, Tex., was inaugurated recently, says the News. Cars will be operated every hour to the valley town, 12 miles east of El Paso.

### YEAR'S STATUTES FILL 1842 PAGES

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—State Printer Friend W. Richardson delivered to Gov. Hiram W. Johnson the first copy of the 1913 statutes, says the Union. The volume contains 1842 pages and is a huge affair, although not so large by 500 pages as the volume two years ago. Besides the laws of the last legislative session it contains an up-to-date copy of the constitution, a complete index, elaborate side notes and statement of the laws suspended by the referendum.

### W. C. TAMPLIN TO MANAGE MILL

PITTSBURGH—W. C. Tamplin, general manager of the sheet mill of the American Sheet & Tube Company at Farrell, Pa., has resigned and H. M. Steele of Pittsburgh has been appointed to succeed him, according to the Times-Gazette.

### SAN FRANCISCO EXPORTS GAIN

SAN FRANCISCO—The Examiner says: Exports from the port of San Francisco increased 25 per cent during the fiscal year ending June 30.

### BUILDING STOPPED BY HIGH COST

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The addition to the public library and proposed branch libraries will not be built for a year or more. General Milton Moore, president of the board of education, made this statement, reports the Detroit Free Press.

"The high cost of building and the small demand for bonds make it necessary for us to undertake only such improvements as are absolutely required," General Moore explained.

### WIRELESS CHAIN TO CROSS CANADA

MONTREAL—The department of marine and fisheries is going to erect a wireless telegraph station 300 feet northwest of Ft. Henry, for the purpose of forming a connecting link between Montreal on the east and Toronto on the west, in a chain of stations reaching across Canada from Labrador to Vancouver, says a Kingston despatch in the Star. A site has been obtained, and the work will be commenced shortly.



## EVERY CITIZEN IS A TRUSTEE

Chicago Expert, Urging All to Exercise Franchise Rights for Good of Public, Sees Restoration of Representative Government Near

CHICAGO, Ill.—"The greatest grafter is the citizen, who, whether rich or poor, educated or illiterate, claims and exercises all the rights and privileges of citizenship in a self-governing community, but will assume none of its obligations," says Charles E. Merriam, professor of political science in the University of Chicago, and a member of the Chicago city council.

Professor Merriam has put his theories of citizenship to the practical test of taking an active part in the political activities of the city. He served a term in the council several years ago, at which time he was especially active in all subjects looking toward the betterment of living conditions. At the last mayoralty campaign he was a candidate for the highest post in the city's services, and after his defeat permitted his friends to run him again for the city council.

Professor Merriam has decided views upon citizenship and its responsibilities. To the representative of the Monitor he stated that his ideas, opinions and conclusions had undergone no appreciable change since he had become active in politics, and referred to an address delivered by him before the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity at the University of Chicago, upon citizenship.

### Citizenship Expands

For many years most men were subjects and only a few were citizens, said Professor Merriam. Citizenship was a right greatly prized by those who were fortunate enough to obtain it. Its possession differentiated the owner sharply from the subject or slave and gave him a civil dignity and privileges of great importance.

Restrictions upon citizenship were gradually broken down in the course of time. In our day the mingling of races and the development of democracy have combined to expand the narrow limits that once encompassed citizenship, and have made it practically inclusive of all persons living within the territorial limits of a state.

Citizenship is easy to cast off and easy to acquire, among the western nations at least. Place of nativity has ceased to be the main door to citizenship, and the distinction between citizen and subject has been swept away by the democratic tide.

The ease with which citizenship is obtained and the universal possession of it have destroyed the exclusive characteristics which it once possessed. There is danger that the duties and obligations of citizenship will be neglected or despised. When citizenship was something to be "bought with a great price," the incidents of the new relation were carefully weighed and considered. When it comes without effort and to practically all, it is plain that its advantages and obligations are less likely to be the subject of serious consideration.

### Citizen as Soldier

The original and primary duty of the citizen was military in nature. It included the defense of the state against external enemies and protection by the state for the citizen. He was an active or a potential soldier.

These military qualities of early citizenship have survived without loss of force or vigor. The modern citizen is as good a soldier as his early prototype. In face of the danger of group destruction the group will display the early virtues of self-defense. The soldier side of the citizen must last while soldierly duties remain.

Within the last generation the burden of citizenship has, in many instances, proved too heavy for its bearers. The rapid increase in population, the migratory tendencies of the population, the swift and confusing changes in the forms of industrial organization have produced situations in which the obligations of citizenship have been greater than ever before. We need not say that there has been a decline in civic virtue, but it is clear that new conditions demand different standards, and these have not been understood or met.

Corruption and widespread misgovernment and maladministration have been the product of the new conditions. Organized political dishonesty on a large scale is a recognized factor in American political life. Bands of political buccaners capture cities, counties and states, plundering and levying tribute like their predecessors. Now it is some political panderer claiming his tribute; now it is some contractor fleeing a willing representative of the public; now it is some great corporation corrupting the foundations of law and justice. No man has ever been bold enough to estimate the total annual revenue from political corruption, but the sum, if known, would rank grafting among the most profitable of our extractive industries.

### Duties Not Realized

Future historians will look back with amazement and amusement upon a state of political affairs in which organized plunderers played so notorious and shameless a part. Before the judgment seat of history what a searching examination will be made of the survivals of political barbarism. Some day the masks and the veils will be torn aside, and the hidden motives brought to light, the secret alliances and affiliations made plain.

The fact is that the new obligations incident to the citizenship are not fully realized. Men who are entirely willing to suffer for their country in war are unwilling to serve it in times of peace, or remain indifferent because they do not see the connection between effort and effect in public affairs as in military service. The action of the bullet is

Prof. Charles E. Merriam, whose views on the responsibilities of citizenship are given in this article, is professor of political science in the University of Chicago and a member of the Chicago city council. He was a candidate for mayor at the last election and declares his conclusions as to present-day conditions have not been changed by his active experiences in politics.

direct and perceptible. The citizen's part in molding public opinion is difficult to trace, although none the less powerful.

If the great struggle for self-government could be dramatized and presented as vividly as the scenes of war, the result would be different. The poet, the painter, the novelist, the historian, the musician, have portrayed war in master-



PROF. CHARLES E. MERRIAM

pieces. But song and story have not yet described the civic struggle in times of peace. The material is available, but has not been employed. Judge Lindsay's "Jungle" is the nearest approach to it, and certainly his descriptions lack nothing of dramatic interest and power.

### Period of Transition

We still think of liberty as won chiefly on the battlefield, of human rights as protected mainly by the sword; of free institutions as if maintained by the arm of the soldier. The quiet process by which thousands of citizens formulate public opinion and provide for its execution are by no means so picturesque or attractive as the scenes of military clash and conflict.

Men to whom cowardice on the field of battle would be detestable may be routed by a sneer in civic affairs. Men to whom desertion from an army would be a crime unspeakable, without perceiving it will abandon their plain duty in the face of critical civic occasions.

And this is inevitable in a transition stage where we pass from an era largely or in great part military in its activities to an era wholly or largely industrial in its character. A great element of difficulty in our present situation lies in transferring former types of military enthusiasm to new conditions. The citizen has the spirit and virtue of the soldier, but he does not see clearly how to apply these qualities, or the necessity of applying them to political and social conditions.

### Citizen Is a Trustee

We often hear the phrase "A public office is a public trust." It is no less true that citizenship itself is a trust, and every citizen a trustee. In a peculiar sense the official is a trustee for the public, but the voter is also a trustee, and the citizen, whether a voter or not, is also a trustee.

The great heritage of free government is handed down to every citizen, as well as to officials, in trust. The principles and practices of growth are in the care of every one who lives under them. No man can escape responsibility for his part in passing on our institutions to the following generation. Nor can he impose it upon any other man. Self-government means just what it says. It involves political interest and action on the part of those who are included in the jurisdiction of the government. Wherever the individuals who constitute a commonwealth find that the task of attending to their own political affairs is too difficult or irksome, or discover other occupations more pleasant or more profitable, then others take up the task and self-government actually, if not in form, ceases.

The greatest grafter is the citizen who claims and exercises the rights and privileges of citizenship but will assume none of its obligations. Witness the man who will not register lest his name may be drawn as a juror; the man who will not vote; the man who will not perform his plain political duty lest his business be affected. These men are civic traitors. They betray not only the living, but generations of the past and future. They enjoy the advantages won by generations of sacrifice and struggle. They turn these institutions to their own personal profit and advantage, and pass on to the next generation the wasted inheritance. Unmindful of the sacred ob-

ligations of the citizen, they are willing to profit by the effort of others, but unwilling to contribute effort of their own. They take, but do not give.

### Interest Is Not Sustained

Democracy is founded upon the assumption that the bulk of the community will give the necessary time and attention to public affairs to insure proper management of the interests of the community. Every citizen must give a part of his time and attention to the consideration of the general interest of the state.

Democracy does not, ordinarily, require that a man give his whole time, but it does demand that he give his living and continuous interest to public problems. We may be sure that special interests are always active, and they can be offset only by substantial effort on the part of those whose chief interest is not a selfish one.

We may confidently rely upon the persistence of every man who has a personal interest in misgovernment. The dollar sign is an easy cue to follow. Unless we can reckon upon the equally persistent action of men who have no direct interest at stake, it is impossible to resist attacks upon the integrity and efficiency of the government.

Another accompaniment of the change from military to industrial standards is seen in the lack of action, except under unusual circumstances. After a treasurer steals a million we are duly aroused and amend the law; after a fire we revise the building code; after a series of scandals we ask for a charter. This violent action is clear evidence of a lack of sustained interest in public affairs. In all of these instances the facts were as available before as after the calamity.

### Opinion Makes Laws

Following the action comes reaction, and often relapse. Laws are no more self-executing than New Year's resolutions. They are expressions of public opinion, which, for practical effect, require wise and vigorous administration. Efficient administration is, however, a result of sustained and persistent general interest and demand, and where interest can be aroused only with great difficulty and under unusual conditions, the necessary attention to public administration is lacking. The average citizen pins his faith to a law and ignores the value of public administration. It is easier to arouse 1000 men to demand a law than to interest one in its practical administration.

Governmental action is really determined, however, not by the enthusiasm and excitement of crisis, but by the level of the everyday interest of the average man.

Cincinnatus, having served the state, could return to his neglected plow. This is what our citizen often attempts to do, but with the result that his work is undone before he has plowed a single furrow. The soldier may rest between wars, but the citizens disband at their peril. Like pioneers, they must carry their guns to the fields.

The greatest help to the citizen at the present hour and under our new and changing conditions is publicity. The existence and continuance of the present system depends entirely upon concealment of the essential facts from the public.

### Policies Are to Broaden

The problems arising out of the industrial and urban conditions of modern times are enormous. The widest possible dissemination of the facts of our political and industrial life is fundamental to any wise and permanent settlement for the future.

We stand at the beginning of an era of constructive legislation on a wider and more difficult scale than ever yet attempted. These changes are not confined to alterations in the form of government, or new adaptations of democratic institutions. They involve broad policies of social legislation which will tax not only the courage and the honesty but also the wisdom of our legislators and our citizens as never before.

Lagging far behind the great industrial states of the world in social legislation, we must advance with quickened step to keep pace with the progress of civilization and humanity. We must rescue our political liberty from the reproaches laid upon it, and we must prevent the establishment of conditions under which liberty and the pursuit of happiness are empty of genuine meaning.

Our generation has before it a task of unusual difficulty. We must restore the heritage of public liberty. We must pay off the debts and mortgages, repair the ravages made by graft and waste, and set our house in order. We need safe guides. The good intentions of folly and fury may lead us far astray, while the demagogue is as dangerous as the open enemy. Public opinion is the moving spirit in all democratic government, and the more firmly this is based upon broad and wise consideration of the facts, the quicker and the better the results.

### Believes Outlook Bright

I am not among the pessimists. If I discuss some of the evils to which our politics is heir it is not because I love political pathology, but because I wish to understand and to have understood the political conditions, in order that appropriate political remedies may be applied and better conditions restored. I believe that the eyes of the citizen are being opened; that he sees the conditions; that he appreciates his political

File

File

File

It Is Our Pleasure to Reverse the Usual Order of Birthday Parties—We Shall *Bestow* the Gifts

## The New Store's First Anniversary Sale Monday, September 8

FOR weeks and months plans have been making for this great day—this day of open house and open eyes and open hands—when *every department* of the store will contribute its share of

*Absolutely NEW AUTUMN APPAREL for Women, Children and Men, at Savings of ONE-THIRD to ONE-HALF*

Whatever may be your Fall apparel needs—whether you be woman, man or child—you will find our plans for this anniversary sale have included you.

## William Filene's Sons Co.

Outfitters to Women, Children and Men

duty; and that he is inclined toward more energetic and effective action than ever before.

I believe that the days when the unpunished criminal can participate in the making of law are numbered. I believe that the purple of special privilege is fading and the scepter falling from its hand.

There is every indication that the restoration of genuinely representative government is near. As the noise and tumult of battle dies away the true meaning of democracy is seen by its citizens. We see that it means more than a battle or war. It means the continued existence of honest and intelligent public opinion, made up of the honest and intelligent opinion of thousands of individual citizens. Changes in form of government or institutions may and will help but cannot save us. The final test is the living interest of the citizen in public affairs.

Whoever examines the history of the generation just past and observes the activities of noble men and women of our day must conclude that the old-time virtues of the soldier are being translated into the virtues of the citizen, into practical political and social achievement.

No one can look without admiration and hope at the splendid courage with which devoted citizens have risked fortune and reputation; at the steadfastness with which they have withstood temptation in its subtlest forms; at the patience and energy with which they have labored in the interest of the commonwealth. "The spirit of liberty" is as strong today as when the shot was fired that "was

heard round the world." And as patriotism slowly turns to the fields of civil rather than military conflict and fights its battles there, new victories for social and political welfare will be won, and points now held by the enemies of order and progress will be gained and occupied for the general interest and the common good.

### LOBBY INQUIRERS' WORK NEAR END

WASHINGTON—The House lobby investigation committee hopes to conclude its work today.

James A. Emery, Washington representative of the National Association of Manufacturers, aroused the members of the committee Friday by an indirect comparison of the methods of Martin M. Mulhall, the lobbyist, with those of congressmen.

Martin M. Mulhall, former lobbyist for the association, finished his testimony Friday, and General Manager Bird, who followed him upon the stand, made his answer to Mulhall's charges.

### VIEWS ON TROLLEY BILL

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—D. B. Cornell of Great Barrington, who wanted to know how the Republican candidates for Governor stood on the trolley merger bill for western Massachusetts, wrote Representative A. P. Gardner. He wrote: "In my opinion Governor Foss' veto of western Massachusetts merger was sound." Col. E. C. Benton said: "I am with the bill."

### PLANS OF SONS OF VETERANS FOR WEEK GIVEN OUT

Activities planned by the Massachusetts division of the Sons of Veterans are contained in a list just issued from headquarters at 15 Beacon street.

Camp 90, Fall River, will observe its twenty-fifth anniversary, the division commander and others will be present as guests Sept. 9.

Camp 2, Worcester, will hold an open meeting and campfire on the evening of Sept. 11.

The party to the national encampment at Chattanooga, Tenn., will include Division Commander Hale, Past Commander-in-Chief Bolton, Council-in-Chief H. F. Weiler, and delegates H. A. Mayo, W. L. Anderson, J. H. Hagerty, I. W. Floyd, E. C. Webster, F. T. Thompson, G. W. Doane, A. B. Low, I. T. Stevens, A. E. Cooper, A. J. Whitney, F. M. Chubbuck, and G. A. Fuller.

The official party will leave Battery wharf at 5 p. m. Thursday, via Norfolk, Va., and Asheville, N. C. The party is due to arrive at Chattanooga Sunday night.

### GROUNDING STEAMER IS SAFE

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn.—With 200 persons aboard the Hartford line steamer Middletown went aground near here in the fog that enveloped the sound early today. All of the passengers were transferred and taken to New York. Captain Hill said his boat could be floated with little difficulty.

### LETTER CARRIERS ADOPT PROMOTION BILL AND ADJOURN

SAN FRANCISCO—Indorsement was given at the final convention session of the National Association of Letter Carriers here Friday to a congressional bill providing that after two years' service substitutes should be promoted to regular carriers.

Resolution was adopted asking the postal department to pay 40 cents per hour for work by substitute carriers.

Because, it is said, of activities of some members of the association, who have been promoted to supervisor, in trying to influence members in voting for men or measures, the constitution was amended, barring voice or vote in branch meetings to former carriers.

The question of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor will be submitted to a referendum vote of the branches of the association.

### BOWDOIN COLLEGE RECEIVES \$80,000

CHICAGO—Edward A. Drummond, in his will probated Friday, leaves \$80,000 out of an estate of \$500,000 to Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.

Many smaller bequests are made to charities and persons in Massachusetts and Maine.



## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

WHEN TO SEND  
A WEDDING GIFT

Wedding gifts are sent to a bride-elect within three weeks or a fortnight of the day set for her marriage. Many persons hesitate about sending a gift if they have not received an invitation to the wedding, and this feeling is not prompted by cold calculation, but by delicacy, says the Washington Herald. But as soon as a person thus in doubt receives a card of pleasant assurance is given, and the gift may then be forwarded. This delaying the gift until an invitation is assured applies only, of course, to a wedding to which many invitations are to be issued. In the case of a small, very quiet wedding, where only very intimate friends are invited to the ceremony and reception, or where only members of the family are to be present, the bride would be indeed bereft of kindly remembrances from her friends in general were this rule to hold good.

Sometimes wedding cards are received conveying an invitation to witness merely the marriage ceremony in the church. If a reception follows at the bride's late home, these cards for the church do not necessitate sending a gift, as such cards are issued only to those on formal terms of acquaintance with the bride's family.

Only in few instances is it permissible to present a wedding gift in person. Very intimate friends and relatives of a bride may possibly do so, but as a rule, even they follow the plan of having their gift delivered at the home of the bride-to-be, accompanied by a note, or their visiting card with a few words of good wishes inscribed thereon.

A bride-elect is careful to write a note of appreciation to every one who sends a gift. When she sees those who have sent presents she remembers to repeat her thanks in person. The best rule is to write without delay and to mention the gift definitely, so that the note may not be a duplicate of others.

## TOMATO RELISH

This tomato relish is good until late into spring, says the New Haven Journal Courier. Three quarts of green tomatoes, three large heads of cabbage, one quart of onions, three green peppers. Chop fine and soak in weak brine over night; drain and add three quarts of vinegar, four cupsful of sugar, one large tablespoonful of brown mustard seed, one ounce of celery seed and one-half ounce of turmeric powder. Bring to a boil, then add one cupful of flour moistened with a little cold water. Can at once. If not cooked too long, this has a crisp, fresh flavor that is very pleasing.

## YOKE BLOUSE THAT IS TUCKED

Made with elongated shoulders



## PASSING OF AMERICAN PARLOR

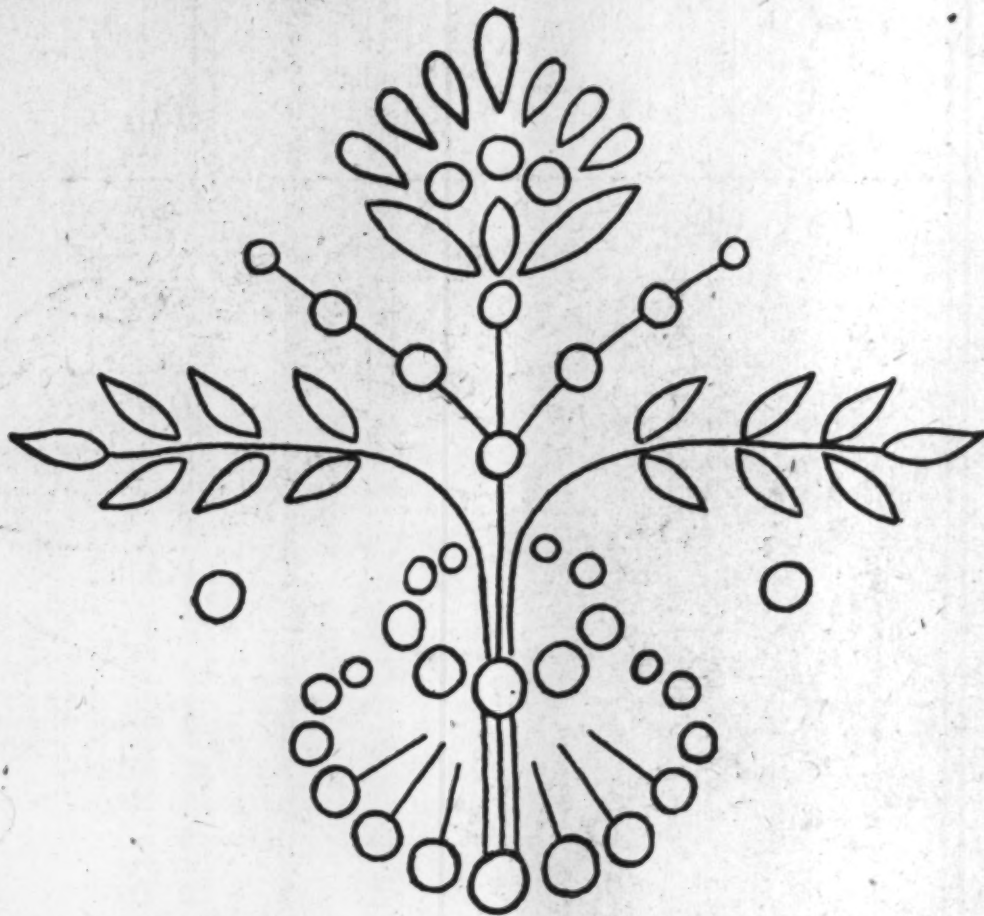
Small reception room for formal calls

WITH the passing of the parlor the American housewife has been faced by a new situation. And the parlor seems to be a thing of the past. In a house with pretensions to comfort and hominess the room which takes its place is called the living room; sometimes it is called the drawing room, more after the fashion of England, although it is a simple room where the family and guests foregather from morning to night. The only objection to the passing of the parlor is that nowadays in many houses there is no small room in order where guests may be received. The idea of receiving them in the family living room is good in many ways, but a certain desire for privacy makes it unpleasant to receive some persons in the room which is the very nucleus of the family affairs.

In the old days the parlor was a pretty room, always in order. Too often it was cold and gloomy, seemingly, simply because it was only lived in on occasions of moment. There was another room—sometimes an upstairs or downstairs sitting room, sometimes a room

## EMBROIDERY MOTIF FOR LINEN COVER FOR BOOK

Shades of gray and green are recommended



A BOOK cover of tan or gray linen embroidered with this motif in shades of gray green makes a very acceptable gift. All the work is solidly done with the exception of the stems and straight lines, which are worked in the outline stitch. Mercerized cotton No. 18 should be used.

## FINE IN SALAD

Young beets make a luscious salad, says Mothers magazine. Cook carefully in boiling salty water, being careful not to bruise and let the juice escape; when tender drop in cold water, skin and slice. Combine with an equal amount of diced celery, spring onions and nutmeats. Moistened with mayonnaise and serve on crisp lettuce leaves.

Beet fritters are a novel and toothsome dish; boil a large beet till tender; beat it fine in a mortar; add the yolks of four beaten eggs, two spoonfuls of flour, five spoonfuls of cream; sweeten to taste, grate in some nutmeg and the peel of half a lemon, then add two spoonfuls of lemon juice. Mix well and fry the fritters in hot butter; they will be a pretty pink; serve with sprigs of mint.

family can make entrance and exit. The stairway may be in the living room; stairways are decorative, and the casual guest has no use for them. This arrangement makes it possible to get along with a very small reception room. A room with one big window daintily curtained, with a small table in front of the window containing a vase of flowers, a card tray and a book or maga-

zine, with possibly a single brass candlestick with unshaded white wax candle for ornament; four or five comfortable, but not necessarily big chairs; two or three good pictures—these are the only furnishings necessary to the formal reception room. In the living room the family life can go on as happily as ever; the reception room can be reserved simply for the casual, formal things.

## B. Altman &amp; Co.

For Monday, September 8th:

An Extraordinary Offering of  
Imported Lace Curtains, Panels  
and Bedspreads

has been prepared, which combines excellence of quality and workmanship with remarkably low prices. It comprises the following special selections:

Filet Lace Curtains, heretofore \$65.00 to \$125.00 per pair at \$45.00, 65.00 & 85.00

Filet Lace Panels, heretofore \$38.00 to 65.00 each at \$17.50, 22.00, 27.50 & 38.00

Filet Lace Bedspreads, heretofore \$85.00 to \$135.00 each at \$48.00, 58.00 & 65.00

Lacet Arabe with Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains, heretofore \$14.00 to \$28.00 per pair at \$9.00, 13.50 & 16.00

Lacet Arabe with Marie Antoinette Lace Panels, heretofore \$9.50 to \$17.50 each, at \$6.50, 8.00, 9.50 & 11.00

Lacet Arabe with Marie Antoinette Lace Bedspreads, heretofore \$19.00 to \$38.00 each, at \$11.50, 14.00, 17.00 & 22.50

Also Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains, heretofore \$11.00 to \$15.00, at \$5.85, 7.50 & 9.50

Other Special Sales for Monday will consist of:

Imported Plaid Suitings; Misses' and Small Women's Autumn Tailor-made Suits; Women's Blouses; Girls' School Dresses and Raincoats; Men's and Women's Black Lisle Thread Hosiery; and Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs.

Closing hours during September:  
5 P. M. daily; 12 o'clock noon on Saturdays.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

BOW FORMER IS  
HANDY DEVICE

A CLEVER little device is the wire bow former, says the Newark News. This resembles one of the office paper clips; it measures but an inch or so across, and a little more than two inches in length. By means of it almost any one ought to be able to make an artistic bow, and this too, without the use of a needle. One end of the ribbon is fastened into a cushion so that both hands are free to make the loops. In a very few moments the outer loops are shaped and fastened beneath the wires. Next the bow is adjusted to the hat, and the wire points of the former are fastened through the straw of the hat, pressed down, and the bow is in position. Those who have used one of the formers, find it helpful, too, in making jabots or other neck accessories.

## TRIED RECIPES

TO DRESS BEETS AND SMALL ONIONS TAKE two or three beets and wash them clean. Be careful not to break any of the fibers, otherwise they will lose their color in boiling. Boil them till tender with two or three dozen button onions. When they are done take off the skin and the outside fibers of the beet and slice it down. Stew it in the following sauce for 10 minutes. Take an ordinary sized onion, mince it small and fry it brown in a little butter. Add a little flour and brown that also. Then put in a ladleful of soup stock, the juice of a lemon and some salt and pepper. When it is done dish the onions in the center, the beet and sauce around, and serve hot.

## FRICASSEE OF BEET

Boil some beets tender, slice them and put them into a saucepan with some parsley, chives, sweet herbs minced fine, a little bit of shallot (the smallest new onions), a pinch of flour, salt, pepper, and a spoonful or more of vinegar. Let it boil a quarter of an hour and it will be ready to serve.

## STEWED BEET

Bake beets in the oven until they are tender; take them out, and when they are cold remove the outside. Cut them in slices and pour a little vinegar over them. Then put them into a stewpan with as much gravy as will cover them. Simmer for half an hour. Thicken the gravy before serving with some cream, in which you have mixed a slice or two of beets, beaten up in the mortar to give it a fine color.

## SMOKED HERRING

Take off the skin and bone six herring, those called kippers, and wipe out the inside. Mix in a bowl three table-spoons of butter, two of freshly chopped mushrooms, one shallot, a pinch of chopped parsley, a point of garlic (the smallest quantity), a handful of bread crumbs, and a little pepper. Fill the herrings with this composition, fold each in a strong piece of buttered paper, heat up in the oven or better on a grill. Serve with quarters of lemon.

## HERRING PASTE

This preparation spread on bread is agreeable to eat. Better yet, it permits of the utilizing of left overs. Put the fillets of six smoked herring, washed and cut into large pieces, into a little saucepan with one-half a pint (scant) of clarified butter, cover and cook slowly during 10 or 15 minutes; add a bit each of cayenne and mustard, pound, and put through a fine sieve. Work this puree with a wooden spoon in little pots; cover with a layer of clarified butter and with parchment paper and keep covered away from moisture.

## STUFFED MACKEREL

Take care in opening the fish that you make the incision as small as possible. Soften some bread crumbs in milk, for each fish an amount equal to the size of an egg, add two table-spoons of cleaned shrimps, one hard boiled egg, cut in dice, and some parsley. Season highly. Fill the mackerel with this stuffing and cook for 20 or 25 minutes in a hot oven. At the moment of serving press a lemon on top.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## COLONIAL CUSHION

The most charming cushion you could make for your Colonial dresser would be one of those with a glass pedestal, copied from the old-fashioned one of grandmother's day, according to the Minneapolis Journal. The cushion part is made of pompadour silk, stuffed and mounted over a glass candlestick which forms a pedestal, which should stand about four inches high. The cushion part is about three inches square and is finished with a beaded fringe about two inches long. A narrow gimp covers the joining of the fringe. The beads for the fringe can either be iridescent or they may match some shade of the silk used for the cushion.

## VELVETEEN USES

I always save odd pieces of velveteen, as I find they are very useful, if quite clean, for cleaning walls, says a writer on the New York Press. Tie the velveteen over the head of a broom, sweeping the walls from top to bottom, and you will find it impossible for dust to remain on walls that have been so treated. It is also very good to use after polishing a stove to rub over with a piece of velveteen, as it gives an extra shine.

Bullock's  
Los Angeles

"To Build a Business that will never know Completion but that will advance continually to meet advancing conditions."  
"To Develop stocks and service to a notable degree."  
"To create a Department Store that will be known for its strength and Friendliness."  
"To arrange and co-ordinate activities to the end of winning Confidence by meriting it."  
"To strive always to secure the Satisfaction of every Customer."

This is the Aim of Bullock's that is being impressed more and more indelibly as the days go by upon the character of the Business itself. That is being expressed more and more effectively as the store grows greater in strength and understanding. "The Satisfaction of Every Customer"—the slogan—that expresses the ideal of the store.

## Tid-Bits

As the discriminating epicure, glancing approvingly over the appetizing menu set before him, selects the choicest morsels to please his palate, so the exacting connoisseur, carefully inspecting the feast of good things we have provided, cannot fail in choosing an artistic tid-bit to beautify his home, with equal relish and good taste.

"A snapper-up of unconsidered trifles" will find among our special collection of art novelties many small and attractive bits of furnishing fancies suitable for his own home, or for an appropriate remembrance for another. Such pieces as the antique "Spinet Desk," the quaint "Lady Blessington" work table, the ever-serviceable dinner wagon and tea tray, the compact most tables in brown mahogany; besides replica piecrust tip-tables, tea tables, card tables and dressing tables; odd book blocks, candle sticks, desk sets in copper, brass or silver, and interesting service trays and flower vases in Sheffield plate, are among the alluring specialties we are now displaying for the holiday season.

The variety and modesty of our pricing makes as strong an appeal to the careful buyer as the artistic qualities apparent in our goods.

Pease Bros. Furniture Co.  
640-648 SO. HILL STREET, LOS ANGELES

Harris & Frank  
MEN'S & BOYS' OUTFITTERS  
WOMEN'S OUTFITTERS  
217-219 S. Spring St.

## OUTFITTERS

For Men, Women, Girls and Boys

Good clothing and good furnishings for the whole family. Sold over the counter away out here in Los Angeles, or cheerfully by mail!

437-443 South Spring Street  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

"A CALIFORNIA GROCERY STORE"

**Smith's FIGS**

California Sun Dried Unsulphured Figs

Wholesome and Delicious

3 pounds for 25c

Shipped by Parcel Post on receipt of Postal covering same

WALTER E. SMITH CO.,  
212-214-216-218 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California

PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERNS

VILLE DE PARIS  
217-225 30 BROADWAY  
A. FUSENOT CO.  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

REYNIER  
KID  
GLOVES

## Early Fall Hats

An exquisite showing of early Fall Hats now ready for your inspection. Shown in Velour, Flush and Morie. Trimmed in Morie and broadened ribbon and fancies. An unusual assortment at \$5 and up.

A few summer hats remain, that are offered at greatly reduced prices.

**Beeman & Hendee**  
351-353 SOUTH BROADWAY  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

## Girls' New Winter Coats

Latest models, in attractive colors, with broad, low belts. Sizes 2 to 7 years. An exclusive assortment. Worth seeing.

## WOMAN'S TASTE

is as much gratified by the beauty of THE LEE BROOM as her pride in neatness is gratified by its efficiency.

The LEE is graceful and perfectly balanced; the handle has a hard satin enameled finish. The soft, full tip gets all the dirt and saves carpets. Ask for MIDGET, STYLLATE, DARTY LEE or FAIRY QUEEN.

Cut the name of broom from the wrapper and send it to us with your dealer's name, and receive free LEE'S artistic broom holder.

**LEE BROOM & BUSTER COMPANY**  
BOSTON, MASS. DAVENPORT, IOWA LINCOLN, NEB.



# Store Papers Entertain and Help Workers

Publications Sometimes Deal Wholly With Merchandise, but Usually Are Devoted to News for Employer and Employee

## EXAMPLES IN BOSTON

THAT store newspapers are growing in importance is evidenced by new ones which are being established in stores in all parts of America. In cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the great lakes to the gulf the store paper has come to be a permanent factor in the organization of many of the stores.

In Boston most of the stores consider a newspaper published by the employees almost a necessity, although two or three of them have dropped such a publication for various reasons, chief among which is the remarkable activity of the mercantile establishments, which makes the securing of news sometimes difficult, and consumes a vast amount of time.

It is a fact perhaps not generally known that the employees in one department frequently do not know much about those in other sections, and an item that would be considered "good news" would not be known in an adjoining department. It is frequently said that it is really astonishing how little one knows about what happens in other parts of the store, so for the editor of a paper who has his regular store work to perform it is often impossible to gather the news and arrange it for publication. In some cases it has happened that the interest was so great in the publication that the editor has been known to stay many times until midnight to get the copy ready to go to the printer the following day. This is always necessary in case of an extra edition.

## Readers Are Interested

To realize that the store paper is of the utmost interest to the employees one has but to watch the distribution of the issues, and the eagerness with which they are received. Although it may not be of interest to the general public to know that John Jones has been promoted from one position to another, or to know where Mary Smith has gone on her vacation, these things are of much interest to their business associates. Not only this, but also the peculiar fascination there is in seeing the name of an acquaintance in print makes the store paper interesting.

Although in many stores the editor of the paper is associated with the advertising department, it is not usual to use the publication as an advertising medium. Upon investigation it has been found that many advertising men have had some previous work as active newspaper men, which has fitted them for the position of editor of their store paper. In a few instances there is no news of the store printed, but the reading matter is made up of interesting or amusing quotations interspersed with talks on prevailing styles, incidentally setting forth the facts regarding the merchandise carried in that particular store. This sort of a paper is mailed to customers. The most prevalent idea regarding a store paper seems to be that it should be for the benefit and pleasure of the employees, giving the news of their doings in a humorous way, of their goings and comings, the social functions of the store organizations, advance notices and reports of athletic contests, changes in the positions of employees and all news that would be of interest in any newspaper published in a town of from 500 to 5000 inhabitants.

## Seek to Benefit Reader

Recording the doings of the employees in a sprightly manner is acknowledged by some papers to be their chief function, while others are more seriously inclined and aim to benefit the employees by articles on salesmanship, store etiquette and the treatment of customers. A typical example of the papers which combine both these features is the Echo, published by the William Filene's Sons Company. W. H. Bell, advertising manager of the store, and at one time an active newspaper man, is the editor-in-chief, and the news editor is Miss Elma Pratt of the welfare department. With from 3000 to 3500 employees to furnish news, it has been found impossible for the news editor to secure it all. As the Echo makes a strong feature of the doings of those in the store, the plan of appointing for each floor reporters who turn in their copy to the news editor Monday, has proved successful. The publication of the Echo is one of the activities of the Filene Cooperative Association. The paper appears every Thursday with an occasional "extra." It is a paper full of information for the members of the association, which includes every employee by virtue of his association with the store, as it gives notices and reports of all social affairs, classes, meetings and other features of the club work.

## Clippings Are Cited

Two clippings taken at random from Store Topics, published monthly by the Jordan Marsh Company, and edited by Willis L. Bailey of the advertising department, show that this paper is both seriously and humorously inclined. The first is a short extract from a talk given by the superintendent of the store to the employees, regarding their attitude toward each other, and particularly to one who may "carry a chip on his shoulder." He says: "You can win over one



Seven of the papers eagerly awaited each week by employees in as many establishments

of these criticizing persons any time by a little good nature and the willingness to serve. You will make them ashamed of themselves. The store owners—who pay your salary and mine—want more of the store business, and it is up to you and me to get it. But, further than that, for the cause of the betterment of humanity you should feel it a sober duty to treat every fellow employee as you would like to be treated yourself.

"Starting the day right. Ah, that's a great thing! You probably remember a quotation: 'If I can make things go right, up to 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the rest of the day will take care of itself.' You know this is true, and it behooves all of us to start the day right."

On the opposite page is found a humorous verse.

In June Etso, a new publication, was launched in this city. From the Etso is quoted the following as being its chief reason for existence:

"It is only fitting that a store which is classed with those of the first magnitude should have some means of expressing the thoughts, the hopes and the ideals of those who go to make up the establishment,—and, with this explanatory note, Etso bends in a maiden bow to those who make up the E. T. Slatery Company."

Following this introduction is given the news of the store, dealing largely with an extended notice of the annual

outing, the goings and comings of employees, and advance notice of the benefit association to be organized early in the fall. Etso is strictly a news publication.

Cooperation between the management of the store and the editor of its paper is shown in the Shuman Corner Organizer, by special articles by A. Shuman, senior member of the firm, and Edwin H. Wolf, general manager. These articles show a tendency toward helpfulness.

"Business Uplift, published monthly by the Talbot Company, is, as its name would imply, to give encouragement to its employees. The following quotations

Distribution of Various Issues, With Now and Then an "Extra," Finds Readers Eager to Receive It, Showing Importance

## COOPERATION IS SEEN

are from the department of Golden Rule Nuggets:

"Try to consider every customer as an invited guest.

"The amount that goes into till depends upon how well you apply the golden rule.

"The way you sell will do as much for you as the merchandise itself."

A sub-title to Brownings Magazine, published monthly by Browning King Company, reads, "A Periodical of Fashions and Fancies." Aside from the fashions there is much interesting and sprightly reading and many illustrations furnished by amateur photographers in contests. The Monthly Store Bulletin, published by the Leopold Morse Company, has an advertising tendency, dealing largely with the merchandise which is carried by the store.

After studying the store papers one cannot doubt that they have an important place in the merchandising world, and while some are quite pretentious in their manner of serving the news it is evident that the editors, as a rule, aim more for sprightly little items or for articles that will be helpful than for high literary attainments. They hitch their wagon to the star that seems the most desirable, and succeed in reaching their aim.

# WAGES OF WOMEN IN DEPARTMENT STORES

Massachusetts Official Inquiry Showing That 70.5 Per Cent Earn More Than \$6 a Week Is Pith of Its Investigation

## SYSTEM DESCRIBED

THE wage question, particularly as it applies to women employees in department stores, has recently been under the scrutiny of welfare organizations, especially in New York state and Massachusetts, have gone somewhat deep into the matter. The national civic federation, after what is considered a thorough investigation of conditions in New York city, rendered its report, as published in part in the July 28 issue of the Monitor. And now the report of the Massachusetts minimum wage commission, gives publicity to what has come under its observation in stores in this state, which includes investigations in Boston, Brockton, Lowell, Lynn, Worcester and Springfield.

Miss Mabel Gillespie, the secretary of the Boston Women's Trade Union League, in calling attention to the report of the Massachusetts commission, says that the story it tells is quite different from what the national civic federation discovered. Miss Gillespie, however, adds that she realizes that the re-

spective reports concern territories which differ in many other essentials. She makes a point of affirming that Massachusetts people should not make the error of being unduly complacent.

In part the report of the Massachusetts minimum wage commission is as follows:

"There are four ways of paying saleswomen in the stores investigated: By flat rate, by flat rate combined with a bonus, with a profit-sharing scheme and with a commission. No women were heard of who worked on commission without any regular wage.

"The one profit-sharing store gives twice a year a dividend on the net profits in proportion to the wages. Last January it was 3 per cent. One store paid to all saleswomen for the year round a regular salary plus 2 per cent commission on all sales over a fixed sum, varying with the different kinds of goods sold. Another store is changing to a basis of 1 per cent commission on all sales in addition to a fixed wage. It starts new workers on this basis unless they strongly prefer the former method and are too promising to be refused employment.

"Bonuses are given in various instances. Sometimes a bonus is paid for a sale of merchandise that has proved to be unattractive to the public.

"A saleswoman's value to her employer is calculated by dividing her wage by the amount of money she takes in. The

per cent obtained is called 'the cost of selling.' If it is low the girl is valuable to the firm, if high she is an expense. On cloaks, in the height of the season the cost of the selling is very low because a girl takes in so much money; on tinware the cost of selling is always high.

"There are two ways of lowering this per cent, by cutting the wage and by increasing the girl's output. The old-fashioned and usual method is by cutting the wage.

"Two of the stores investigated have undertaken to use the second method of increasing the saleswomen's output. Instead of cutting their wages. They can then choose their employees and demand efficiency from them. One of them does this by raising the flat wage by a profit-sharing system, and by developing the capacity of the individual saleswoman. It believes that it is the store's business to sell its goods by their quality, price and desirability, and by advertising. The second store pays a moderate regular wage supplemented by a well worked-out system of commissions through which it endeavors to equalize the opportunities in the various departments. It also watches the individual's record. The methods of the firm are worthy of study and imitation. Each employee's record is kept in a separate envelope in which are filed her application for work, her references and any special notes. On the face of the envelope are entered her sales and her earnings week by week for

# ONE-HOUSE LEGISLATURE IS URGED AS BETTER BY KANSAS GOVERNOR

Executive Says Two-Chamber Institution Serves Political Expert and Private Interest, but Blocks People's Efforts and Declares One Small Body Is Solution

WHILE single-chamber city councils have been in favor in many places for years and the commission form of municipal government now is widely favored, the one-chamber state Legislature advocated by Gov. George H. Hodges of Kansas is being urged by many with something like a shock.

Thoughts of the centuries of struggle to obtain the precious possession of representative and democratic government have been revived when one first hears the Kansas executive's proposal of a single house of not more than 16 members for the state. Yet Governor Hodges says such a body would be more representative. He argues that it would be more responsive to the people, would make fewer better laws, requiring less judicial interpretation, and that responsibility for bad laws or the defeat of good legislation, now evaded, he says, would then be possible.

Since the Kansas Governor brought his plan to national attention by placing it before the recent conference of governors at Colorado Springs, it has been increased in interest by those more than casually interested in methods of government existing and proposed in the United States. The Public Ledger of Philadelphia speaks of the Governor as going to the head of the progressive class by advocating the "most radical of legislative ideas thus far proposed, and says that practically speaking, this method would give states a commission form of government, as it would centralize the law-making functions and would remove all of the "constitutional checks" so dear to the framers of the American constitution.

## Objections to Branches

In opposition to the "two-house" system, the Governor asserts: "The bicameral Legislature remains a heavy and complicated mechanism,

yielding readily enough to the political expert, but blocking at every turn the attempts of the people to work it.

There is no way whereby the public can single out a particular member and say: 'You personally are to blame.'

As for being a deliberative body, I have yet to see a Legislature that could be so classed.

Powerful private interests find their best shelter behind a multiplicity of barriers.

About the only purpose I have been able to see for the two-house system is that it enables the legislator to fool his constituents.

Cumbersome and complicated machinery has resulted in cumbersome and complicated legislation. Even the lawyer finds himself all but submerged by the flood of judicial decisions interpreting these laws.

There appears to be no good reason why our laws should not be written in simple and direct language, expressing so clearly their purpose that a man of average intelligence may understand what is meant.

When a desirable measure fails to pass, or an undesirable measure passes, there is no way whereby the public can single out a particular member of the Legislature and say, 'You personally are principally to blame in this matter.'

To show the manner in which "two-house" legislation may be enacted without sufficient care and forethought, the Governor cites the fact that in its last session of 49 days the Kansas Legislature enacted 376 laws, out of a total of 1700 bills introduced, the new laws making a book of 594 pages. Continuing, he said:

"One of the stock arguments in favor of the bicameral system is that the second chamber is a valuable check on bad legislation because there are two bodies through which the bill must pass. From personal legislative experience I

know how farcical this contention is. About the only purposes I have ever been able to see for the two-house system is that it enables a legislator to fool his constituents by getting a measure demanded by them through his branch of the Legislature and then using every effort to have it killed in the other branch."

## Members to Give All Time

In place of the time-honored "two-house" Legislature Governor Hodges proposes a house of not more than 16 members, to be elected in the same manner as are Kansas judges, on a non-partisan ballot, or, as an alternative proposition, upon some plan that would give minority representation. All would receive salaries that would enable them to devote their entire time to the state and would be empowered to secure expert aid when needed. In support of this plan the Governor says:

In my judgment, such a Legislature as I am advocating would give us fewer but better laws; it would give us laws that need less interpretation from the courts and accordingly give us less litigation. It would be representative.

Although Governor Hodges does not admit that the plan he proposes is virtually a commission form of government, he says that it would probably lead to the adoption of state commissions in preference to Legislatures.

## CALIFORNIA HIGH SCHOOLS ADVANCE

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The average daily attendance in 144 high schools of California for the financial year which ended June 30, 1913, was 42,852, a gain over the year before of 4071, according to figures announced by Job Wood, Jr., statistician in State Superintendent Hyatt's office.

Fifteen new high schools were accepted during the year just closed, according to a Sacramento despatch in the Union.

# NEW SANTA FE LINE IN TEXAS NEARS FINISH

Completion of 286-Mile Branch Means New Transcontinental Route 91 Miles Less Between Galveston and San Francisco

## TRAFFIC INCREASES

AUSTIN, Tex.—When the 286-mile cutoff line which the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe is building over the Panhandle of Texas is completed some time this fall, that system will be 91 miles shorter between Galveston and San Francisco than now. It will mean a new transcontinental line connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific.

The completion of the cutoff will save the Santa Fe 496 miles as compared with its present route by way of Winfield, Kan., to San Francisco from Galveston. The distance via the cutoff route will be 553 miles shorter than via the Newton, Kan., route.

One benefit and advantage that will come from the opening of this new link between the Gulf system and the transcontinental line of the Santa Fe is that it will save not only many miles of haul of the traffic for export but also be downgraded all the way from New Mexico and western Texas to Galveston.

The first step toward this cutoff line was taken a few years ago by the construction of a road from Belen, N. M., to Texas, on the Texas-New Mexico boundary line. This line is 240 miles long. With its completion much of the heavy traffic was taken from the old transcontinental division to the new route via Amarillo and Winfield, avoiding the La Junta mountain grade.

Besides making this cutoff line the Santa Fe has been active in building feeders in western Texas. Through this means it is rapidly developing local traffic and converting many thousands of acres of ranch lands into farms. Besides its line into Galveston, the Santa

# Warner Fashion

Autumn Opening

Authoritative Corset Styles

Monday — September Eighth



## The Last Word in Dress Fashion

has been heard from Paris and London. Poiret, Redfern, Paquin, and other world-famous designers have perfected their gowns for Fall and Winter. Women have seen and liked. Dress Fashions are settled for the season. You can now buy your corset.

Warner's Rust-Proof Corsets

## The Authoritative Styles

can be seen Monday in all the stores.

Every dress tendency it was possible for the discerning eye to detect, as shown privately at the ateliers of fashion, at the races and the watering resorts, has been studied by the Warner designing counsel and associated fashion experts.

Each season you must be furnished with the proper corset fashion almost before you begin to select your Fall clothes. Therefore, the designers of Warner's Corsets quickly perfected the Warner's Styles in order that every merchant in your city might have

## Warner Style First

There is a new Warner Corset for you—authoritative in style, laced back or front as you prefer. But a Warner Corset means more than correct fashion.

It means Fashion, plus Comfort, plus Quality

Buy Your Corset Early, wear it a few days before you select your dress, and model your form into true fashion lines.

WARNER'S BRASSIERE—designed by the designers of Warner's Corsets, as dainty or elaborate as you like, they fit with the same perfection that characterizes Warner's Corsets. A Warner Brassiere for any low bust corset, or to take the place of a corset cover.

A Warner guarantee is a Corset guaranteed in every particular—guaranteed shape, absolute comfort, a standard corset—not to rust, break or tear.

Sold Everywhere \$1.00 to \$8.00 EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED

Fe has a division running each from Somerville, situated 141 miles north of Galveston, to Oakdale, La. By extending this road east from Oakdale to New Orleans it will have obtained an outlet to another deep water terminus.

## PITTSBURGH PUPIL COSTS \$33 YEARLY

PITTSBURGH—One year's education for a pupil in the Pittsburgh grammar schools costs \$33.20, according to annual report of the Pittsburgh public school district to the Pennsylvania department of public instruction.

Other figures show an average attendance of 78 per cent, 79,869 boys and girls enrolled, 2370 teachers employed, and a teachers' wage aggregating \$2,377,052.39. The average wage paid women teachers was \$88.85, and men teachers \$173.80.

## FARMERS OWN THE TOWN OF MANITO

SPOKANE, Wash.—Manito, a town owned entirely by the farmers living in the vicinity, is the latest, addition to the many towns and cities along the line of the Oregon, Washington Railroad & Navigation Company.

This town is located 22 miles east of Spokane and is in the center of one of the finest grain raising districts in the state, says the Chronicle.

Already work has started on a 25,000 bushel grain elevator and a water tank depot and other buildings now are under construction.

The farmers in the vicinity have purchased all of the land contained within the boundaries of the townsite and the place will be controlled by them.



# Playhouse News Here and Elsewhere

## STRATFORD PLAYERS COMING

Company From Shakespeare Memorial Theater to Act Dramas in Historical Sequence

FOR 36 years Shakespeare festivals have been given annually at the Memorial theater at Stratford-on-Avon, and thousands of Americans have enjoyed the performances, many of which enlisted the services of the best English actors, who esteemed it an honor to be invited to take leading roles with the permanent company.

This permanent company has been headed since 1886 by Frank R. Benson, who besides directing the festival performances has annually taken the company on tours of Great Britain, acting leading masculine roles himself. This season for the first time in its history the company will play abroad, a large group headed by Mr. Benson coming to America, and a smaller group going to South Africa.

The American group will sail in a few days for Montreal, where the tour will start Oct. 6 with performances at his Majesty's theater, proceed through Canada to the Pacific coast and return through the United States for a New York engagement in January. Four months will be spent in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Baltimore and other eastern cities, the tour ending in April.

For the American tour the company will present 16 plays of Shakespeare, including the cycle of histories: "King John," "Henry IV.," "Henry V.," "Richard II.," "Richard III."

The company, headed and directed by Frank R. Benson, will include F. Randle Ayrton, Harry Caine, William Calvert, Murray Carrington, Frank Cochrane, Rupert L. Conrick, Larry Foster, Alfred Harris, John McLean, J. R. Mageean, George Manship, Frank Matthews, Leonard Parrish, Basil Rathbone, Harry Stafford, James Stanners, Charles Warburton, Edward Warburton, Rosa Burgess, Marion Foreman, Dorothy Green, who is said to be the foremost Juliet of the stage; Ethel McDonald, Ingrid Muller, Nora Pilling and Eve Titherage.

There is a dramatic school in connection with the theater from which recruits to the regular company are drawn. The members of the dramatic school will accompany the players on the American tour and will appear as mobs, or armies, or other "extra people" as they are needed.

Any profits that may be made on the tour will go to the endowment fund of the Memorial theater, it is said.

The Memorial theater at Stratford-upon-Avon is the only endowed theater in England. The theater, together with the hall and library which adjoin it, was built largely through the munificence of Charles Edward Flower and a few associates. It was opened in 1877 with a performance of "Much Ado About Nothing." Mrs. Flower endowed the theater with \$300,000. Other gifts have increased the endowment.

Since the theater was first opened there has been a season of Shakespeare's plays beginning on April 23, his birthday. The plays are given as they were written, not a line being changed nor a scene cut. All of his plays have been presented with the exception of "All's Well That Ends Well" and "Titus Andronicus," which could not well be presented without certain changes, which the board of governors will not permit. The plays are not presented as in the Elizabethan period, but modern scenery is used. The sets to be used on the American tour have all been built in England.

Commenting on the effectiveness of presenting the chronicle plays in order, Arthur Hutchinson in his record of the Memorial theater says:

"The interest of these chronicle plays is enormously enhanced by their consecutive performance in the historical order of their events. Such a moment as Henry the Fifth's prayer before the battle of Agincourt, wherein the kneeling monarch protests his attempted atonement for the assassination of Richard II., which secured his father's crown, becomes doubly poignant when the auditors have but two nights previously seen the hapless Richard grace the triumph of the proud Bolingbroke, and but one night since have witnessed the alarms and excursions which left that same victorious Bolingbroke small joy in his advancing years.

"The trumpet call of English patriotism sounded at the close of 'King John' forms the prelude to Shakespeare's long epic in dramatic form, which closes with the vision of national prosperity fore-shadowed in the baptismal blessing of the infant Queen Elizabeth, in the last act of 'Henry VIII.' Then comes the 'Lancastrian' trilogy which, as Professor Dowden effectively says, commences with 'Richard II.' and closes with 'Henry V.' In four successive days is presented the story of the rise and triumph of the house of Lancaster. Four other plays—the three parts of 'Henry VI.' and 'Richard III.'—present the story of the decline of the house of Lancaster and the rise and fall of the house of York.

"These plays of the wars of the roses and the life of the usurper Richard were the work of Shakespeare's 'prentice hand, when he worked in conjunction with some of his early contemporaries, and was subject to the dominant influence of the greatest among them, Christopher Marlowe. The 'Lancastrian' group contains some early work, for 'Richard I.' cannot be remote in date from 'Richard II.' but the former of these plays is far more independent and native to Shakespeare's genius than the Marlowesque tragedy of 'Richard III.' In these historical plays, ranging from 'King John' to 'Henry VIII.' he shows himself not only as a great dramatist but as an English patriot, illustrating the slow but steady growth of his own countrymen."

## JOHN DREW ACTS BENEDICK IN GOOD SHAKESPEARE REVIVAL

First in the field of the many Shakespearean productions announced for this season, John Drew opened his annual engagement at the Empire, New York, this week, with a performance of Benedick in "Much Ado About Nothing." Mr. Drew and his support alike read their lines in the modern colloquial style that is the vogue, a style which many feel misses the best that is in the lines.

All the reviewers agree that Mr. Drew gives an interesting performance. The Post found him best in the soldierly moments of the character, and felt that broad comedy methods sometimes used impaired the impression. Throughout Mr. Drew revealed his ripe experience in his unceasing dexterity.

Frank Kemble Cooper, an English actor seen here two years ago with Robert Edeson, acted Don Pedro with dignity and notable clarity of speech. Hubert Druce was a comic if self-conscious Dogberry. The Antonio of Sidney Herbert was one of the best in the production. Miss Laura Hope Crews as Beatrice and Miss Mary Boland as Hero were moderately successful.

### "HER OWN MONEY"

Mark Swan, long an author of cheap melodramas, proved himself worthy of better fields by his comedy, "Her Own Money," produced by Winthrop Ames at the Comedy theater, New York. The theme has to do with the question of money between husband and wife, the burden of the argument being that the wife should have the handling of a certain part of the weekly income, and be required neither to ask her husband for money nor account to him for the spending of it.

The wife has secretly saved \$2000 and would like to lend it to her husband in a business emergency but does not care to do so directly since he may not feel bound to return the money as a loan. Through a friend she makes the loan and receives payment by the same route. So far the play is considered good comedy. Then Mr. Swan becomes extravagant and has the husband leave the wife when he sees the friend giving the money back to her.

The final act brings the reconciliation at the home the wife has bought with the money she saved. While acknowledging Mr. Swan's theme as being a significant one some of the writers were not enthusiastic over his choice of means for illustrating it. "Money grubber" is the title one bestowed upon the wife, and none seemed to like her. Miss Julia Dean Deane acted the role and Sydney Booth the husband.

The acting hit of the piece was made by George Haxwell, the admirable character comedian who was so long a member of the Craig company at the Castle Square theater. He played the go-between friend who also had money troubles with his wife. There is also a young engaged pair who consider the bearing of the theme upon their future relation.

### MR. HODGE'S NEW PLAY

William Hodge, after several years in "The Man From Home," is appearing in Chicago in "The Road to Happiness," a

## CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AT NEW ORLEANS SHOW LARGE GAIN

NEW ORLEANS—The Picayune says: Showing a gain of nearly \$2,000,000 over any preceding year since 1903, the yearly statement of the receipts of the port of New Orleans has been made public by Clarence S. Hebert, collector of the port.

The receipts from all sources amounted to \$12,045,891.45 for the year beginning Aug. 1, 1912, and ending July 31, 1913. Last year's receipts amounted to \$9,144,437.84.

The nearest approach to this year's record breaking receipts was in 1911, when the figures totaled \$9,361,198.66.

Customs receipts showed an even greater increase for this year than in any preceding, the total customs receipts amounting to \$11,918,758.15, as against \$9,632,738.70 in 1912, which was its nearest competitor for the place of honor during the past 10 years.

Foreign exports through this port showed a slight falling off from the year previous, but were more than counterbalanced by the gain in imports.

### DEMOCRATS TO SPEAK

HOLYOKE, Mass.—With a Democratic open-air meeting tonight the primary campaign in Holyoke begins. Lieut.-Gov. David L. Walsh, Richard H. Long, Thomas L. Reilly and William L. V. Newton will speak.

John to 'Henry VIII.' he shows himself not only as a great dramatist but as an English patriot, illustrating the slow but steady growth of his own countrymen."

rural drama in four acts by Lawrence Whitman, a Chicago lawyer. Mr. Hodge appears as the town handy man, and the play opens with him at work upon the window frames of the town's richest citizen. This man treats a stepdaughter quite heartlessly, and the handy man takes her home to mother. Soon the whole town is against the handy man, but in the end he proves his worth, and attains to considerable promise as a lawyer. The rich man softens, too. Misses Ida Vernon, Gertrude Hitz and Scott Cooper provide good support.

### "POTASH & PERLMUTTER" SCORES

One of the worthy successes of the early New York season is "Potash & Perlmutter," the character comedy drama made out of the Montague Glass sketches that ran for a time in a magazine. In searching for an explanation of the success of the piece the New York Sun ascribes it to the philosophy of "Abe" and "Mawruss," who are always hoping for the best, though they are comically prepared for the worst. A simple faith in their fellow men and a spirit of self-sacrifice mark all they do, yet they never for a moment neglect to be shrewd commercially.

They face bankruptcy to save from a Russian prison one of their employees, to whom in the first act Perlmutter hands a \$10 bill to pay for the dinner with which Morris hoped the man might win the service of a much wanted lady designer. Almost the last speech in the play is Morris' request for the return of this money. Morris will risk everything for a principle—but he doesn't forget a debt.

The first act opens with Abe Potash going over the expense account of his new salesman.

"Here's a charge of \$22 for sleeping cars, and yet he was recommended as a wide-awake salesman."

Another item of \$7 for dinner on the train presented by another employee brings the query, "Did you eat gold fish?"

He gets a letter from a customer from whom he has requested a settlement. The answer is: "If you want a check I can send it right away; if money you'll have to wait."

"Never mind about the check," writes Abe. "We would rather wait for the money."

Perlmutter politely presents Mrs. Potash with one of the firm's latest designs in coats.

"It will look fine on you, Rosie," he says as he bows her out—and then, turning to the bookkeeper, he adds, "Charge Potash with \$26."

### HERE AND THERE

Miss Grace George, by an arrangement between James A. Brady and Charles Frohman, is to act the role in Barrie's new short play, "Half an Hour," for which Miss Blanche Bates was first choice. Miss Bates will appear in November in another play. The Barrie play will be given as a curtain raiser for Stanley Houghton's short comedy "The Younger Generation."

## MR. LA FOLLETTE WINS RULES FOR MEAT INSPECTION

WASHINGTON—Senator La Follette of Wisconsin compelled the Democratic members of the finance committee to make another concession to him on Friday by the adoption of his amendment providing a form of meat inspection for imported meats coming into the United States free under the new tariff bill.

Senator Williams, chairman of the subcommittee having the proposition in charge, had prepared the original proviso for meat inspection, but Senator Cummins charged that Mr. Williams' plan for inspection of foreign meats was less drastic than that imposed on domestic meats, and said it would make the United States "the laughing stock of the other civilized nations of the world."

Senator La Follette then proposed his amendment and insisted that it be accepted as a substitute. The La Follette amendment provided that no meats "shall be imported into the United States from any foreign country unless the same are certified by the proper authorities of such foreign country in the form to be prescribed by the secretary of agriculture."

The amendment authorized the President to proclaim an embargo against meats from any foreign country that did not comply strictly with the certificate.

### THEATERS NEXT WEEK

Majestic—"What Happened to Mary," a melodrama of the adventures of a country girl in the city, with Miss Olive Wyndham; final week.  
Plymouth—"Miss May Irwin in 'Widow by Proxy,' farce in which star has full play for her individual style of fun; three weeks more.  
Park—"H. R. Warner in 'The Ghost Breaker,' farcical-romantic melodrama; final week.  
Castle Square—John Craig stock company in "Under Two Flags," exotic melodrama out of Ouida's novel; one week.  
Shubert—Sam Bernard in a musical farce, "All for the Ladies"; final fortnight.  
Colonial—"The Merry Martyr," musical comedy with Maclyn Arbuckle; indefinite.  
Boston—"Hanky Panky," musical "show"; final week.  
Tremont—"Que Vadis" in moving pictures; final week.  
Tremont Temple—"Les Miserables" in moving pictures; four weeks more.  
B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville entertainment headed by Clifton Crawford, Monday-Saturday at Shubert; Wednesday and Saturday at Majestic, Colonial Park, Boston; Thursday and Saturday at Plymouth; daily at others.

## OPEN-AIR DRAMA REVIVAL IN ITALY

Throughout Italy there has been a revival of dramatic representations in the open air, and now Verdi's "Aida" has been given for the second time under the sky.

The first time the opera, which the maestro wrote to celebrate the opening of the Suez canal, was produced at the foot of the Pyramids, and now, on the occasion of the Verdi centenary, it has been given in the open air in the amphitheater erected under Diocletian, 290 A. D. The ancient arena is 108 yards long and 134 wide, having rows of seats 103 feet high. It was crowded with thousands of spectators.

Recently a cycle of d'Annunzio's works was given amid the smiling pine groves of his wild, beautiful Abruzzi on the shores of the poetic Pescara river and in sight of the blue waters of the Adriatic, says the Denver Republican.

"La Gioconda," given under the trees, with the Apennines as a background and the rays of the setting sun as footlights, not only caused enthusiasm among literary people and connoisseurs of the poet's writings, but attracted the bronzed fishermen, who that afternoon abandoned their fishing boats, and the sturdy charcoal burners and shepherds from the mountains, who came to applaud, with the instinctive feeling for art of Italians. Marquis Gargallo di Castel Lentini is arranging to give "Agamemnon" at the Greek theater in Syracuse—one of the largest structures in Sicily, erected in the fifth century, B. C.

At the same time an attempt is being made to use again the Roman theater at Fiesole, where lately Gustavo Salvini, son of the great tragedian, produced the tragedies of Sophocles.

## AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

The Appalachian Mountain Club, occupying a special train, is scheduled to arrive at North station over the Boston & Maine road at 8:10 o'clock tomorrow night en route home from Niagara Falls via Montreal and Crawford Notch.

Clement Sargent, train director in pneumatic tower No. 1, South station, is spending his vacation with his parents at Norwich, Vt.

For the accommodation of passengers arriving on the steamer Cleveland at Commonwealth dock last evening the New Haven road furnished a special train alongside to leave at midnight, routed via Fitchburg and Boston & Maine road west.

The Boston and Maine railway private car No. 606 occupied by President Morris MacDonald and party was attached to the Bangor express from North station at 5 o'clock last night en route to Portland, Me.

For the accommodation of 200 Pettinell-Andrews Company employees en route to Riverside recreation grounds on their annual outing today, the Boston and Albany road furnished special service from South station at 1:30 p. m.

The fuel department of the Boston & Maine road shipped 100 cars of bituminous coal from Mystic wharf to northern, New England division points today.

Wm. B. Weatherbee, chief signal inspector of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railway at Hoboken, N. J., is a guest of Asst. Signal Engineer Wm. Harris at South station.

The motive power department of the New Haven road at South Boston has received from the Readville shops 10 mogul Baldwin passenger engines which have been rebuilt for Boston and Providence service.

The bridge department of the Boston & Maine road has two crews, with camp trains, making extensive repairs on the Clairmont branch for the purpose of using heavier power on this division.

## ONSET CANOEISTS TRAVERSE CANAL

ONSET, Mass.—Claiming the distinction of being the first navigators of the Cape Cod canal, Kenneth and Morton Copeland, clerks at the Onset postoffice, issued from the south end of the new channel today in a canoe.

They reported that they had traversed the entire canal, at times working their way through shallow water and at times making portages.

## PLAY FROM OUIDA AT CASTLE ONLY THEATER CHANGE

"Under Two Flags," a military melodrama from a novel by Ouida, is next week's play at Castle Square theater. Miss Dora Olson is cast as a vivandiere, all exotic emotion, who is devoted to an English nobleman, William P. Carleton's role. The incidents are hectic and spectacular. In the cast are Donald Meek, Al Roberts, Frederick Ormonde, Florence Shirley and Mabel Colcord. "Bachelors and Benedicts," a light comedy, is announced for Sept. 13.

Miss May Irwin's jesting jollities make "Widow by Proxy" at the Plymouth an amusing entertainment for the many who like her style of fun-making. Her company is good. George Arliss in "Disraeli" comes Sept. 29.

Miss Olive Wyndham as a simple, lovable girl has made a personal success in "What Happened to Mary" at the Majestic. She has good support in Charles Miller and Edward M. Kimball. The comedy drama has its hackneyed scenes but on the whole pleases.

Three musical attractions come Sept. 15, "Her Little Highness," made from Pollock's "Such a Little Queen," with music by Reginald DeKoven, will be presented at the Tremont theater with Mlle. Mizzi Hajos, a Hungarian singing soubrette, in the title role. McIntyre and Heath come in a revival of "The Ham Tree" to the Majestic. "The Courtin'," a new version with music of "Quincy Adams Sawyer," is announced at the Boston.

Sept. 22 an assured musical success comes to the Hollis, when Miss Julia Sanderson appears in "The Sunshine Girl," which pleased New Yorkers for five months last season. Miss Sanderson will be remembered for her freshness and charm in "The Arcadians" and "The Siren."

Clifton Crawford, an expert eccentric comedian, who has been liked here in musical comedy, will be the feature of the bill at B. F. Keith's next week, singing and telling stories. Others are the Transatlantic opera trio; John E. Henshaw, comedian; the Mowatts, jugglers; Jarvis and Dare in a sketch; Cummings and Gladding, musical specialists; Saunders, cartoonist; Adas' troupe, aerialists.

## WATER CASES TO BE CONSIDERED

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Citizen says: The government is arranging for counsel and otherwise preparing for the argument before the international waterways commission next month of two important cases. One is that of the Michigan Superior Power Company to put a dam across St. Mary's river, and the other concerns the power developments on the Lake of the Woods, which are claimed to cause flooding of American lands.

The commission has been asked by the two governments to fully investigate both cases, and report as to the desirability of one and the effect of the other which is already in operation.

### ENGINEERS FRAME PROTEST

A committee from Engineers Union 16 will call upon Mayor Fitzgerald to protest against the alleged infringement of the law in the park and recreation department, in engineers working at the aquarium seven days a week. The committee will act in conjunction with the grievance committee of the C. L. U.

## Business Efficiency Expositions

CHICAGO  
Coliseum, September 8th-13th  
NEW YORK  
69th Regiment Armory, Oct. 20th-25th

An afternoon or evening spent at the Chicago or New York Business Show will be invaluable to any business man. Here you can investigate the many recent advances made in the handling and building of business; compare the different devices and systems and judge their relative merits.

CHICAGO  
Coliseum, September 8th-13th  
NEW YORK  
69th Regiment Armory, Oct. 20th-25th



## Wethervns

We want the Women of New England to consider this announcement a personal invitation to inspect

### Our Autumn Millinery Exhibit

On MONDAY, TUESDAY or WEDNESDAY, believing that

Our Showing Will Be Found Extremely Interesting

We have spared no expense in procuring direct from Paris and London markets the very latest in millinery and accessories.

21, 23, 25 and 27 Temple Place 33, 35, 37 West Street

## NEWS BRIEFS

### PASTOR CATCHES FAWN

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The Rev. R. J. Hogan of the Bellevue Reformed church, who is camping at Caroga lake, has the distinction of being the only man thus far this year to catch a live fawn.

### CITY RECORDS DISAPPEAR

ST. LOUIS—Comptroller Reinberger of East St. Louis, Ill., announced Friday that municipal records essential to the pending grand jury investigation of alleged municipal graft in East St. Louis had disappeared.

### C. & O. R. BUILT ARMORED CAR

WASHINGTON—Special agents of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway fitted up the "armored" car which figured so prominently in the Paint Creek coal strike, according to testimony Friday before the Senate committee investigating the recent strike.

### PAINTERS' STRIKE ENDS

NEW YORK—Following the ratification by the striking painters and paper hangers of an agreement with the United Painters and General Contractors Association, there was a rush back to work Friday.

### RAILROAD ARBITERS MEET SOON

NEW YORK—The board of arbitrators of the board on the eastern railroads notified the managers' committee and the adjustment committee of the trainmen Friday that it will hold its first meeting Thursday at 10:30 a. m. in the Manhattan hotel.

### ARCHITECTS MEET TUESDAY

NEW YORK—The Architectural League of New York will hold its autumnal festival at the Englewood Country Club Tuesday.

## MR. PORTER WILLS TO INSTITUTIONS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—In the will of Sherman D. Porter, just filed, sums totaling nearly \$500,000 are given in specific bequests, of which \$120,000 will go to churches, colleges and public institutions in this city and his native town of East Longmeadow.

The city of Springfield is to receive \$10,000 to be expended on public parks and like amounts will go to the Springfield hospital, the Springfield home for aged men, the Springfield home for friendless women and children, the City Library Association, the Springfield Young Women's Christian Association and the Young Men's Christian Association College in this city and to the Young Men's Christian Association. Sums of \$5000 each were left to the Springfield home for aged women, Brown University, Colby College, the Newton Theological Institution (Baptist), and the industrial house charities of this city.

## This Sweeper Cleans and Sweeps in One Operation

Do away with old, inefficient house-hold methods. Let a Duntley Special Pneumatic Sweeper do your cleaning. The combination of the powerful pneumatic suction nozzle and the revolving brush draws not only the dust and dirt from your carpets and rugs, but picks up lint, ravelings and pins in one operation. This sweeper is easy to handle and handy in reaching the places ordinarily hard to get at.

Only the finest materials are used in making this sweeper. Every one is rigidly inspected and tested before it leaves our factory. A liberal guarantee with every Duntley Sweeper. Remarkable value for the money. Write today for more particulars.

Agents: Investigate our money-making plan. Free literature. No cost. No obligation. Write to: DUNTLEY PNEUMATIC SWEEPERS CO., 6301 South State St., Chicago, Ill. Office of Combination Pneumatic Sweepers.

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and on the way to or from the hotel the visitor to New York will find copies of the day's issue of the Monitor easily obtained. Represented in its advertising columns are well known business firms with whom you will find it advantageous and pleasant to deal.



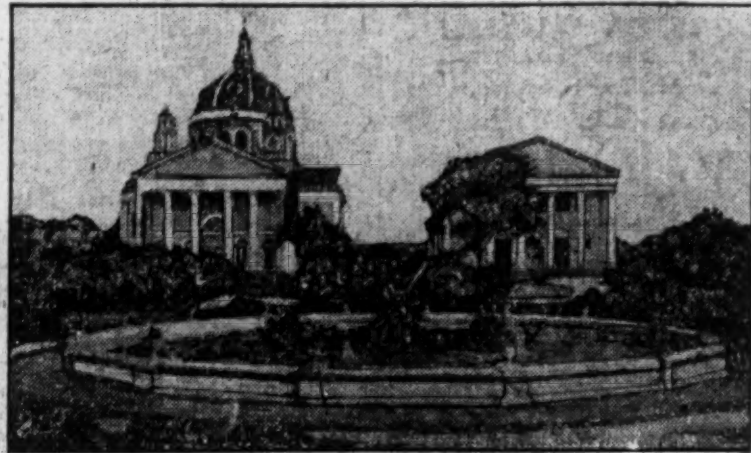
# Retired Seafarers in Safe Haven

Refuge Provided by Gift of Manhattan Farm More Than a Century Ago Holds Many Former Sailors Near the Sea

LOCATION IS IDEAL

WHEN Captain Robert Richard Randall asked Alexander Hamilton more than a century ago to draw up a paper that would give to disabled seamen a haven of refuge, through the bequest of a farm on Manhattan island, he laid the foundation of what is known now as Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten island.

The Randall estate was where now Grace church and a number of large hotels and mercantile establishments are in evidence in lower New York. The farm was that section that is bounded by Fourth and Fifth avenues and Sixth and Tenth streets. But before the money from the sale of the property



(Photo by Clegg)

Church, music hall and fountain are close by on grounds

became available there was much litigation. Finally, in June, 1831, the Staten island home was decided on and when the first building had been erected 50 sailors became the first occupants. Situated on the banks of the Kill von

Kull, which is a port of New York harbor, Sailors' Snug Harbor has an ideal location where the inmates can be in touch with the sea that all of them love so much, and yet be secure in a home with all the comforts that accom-

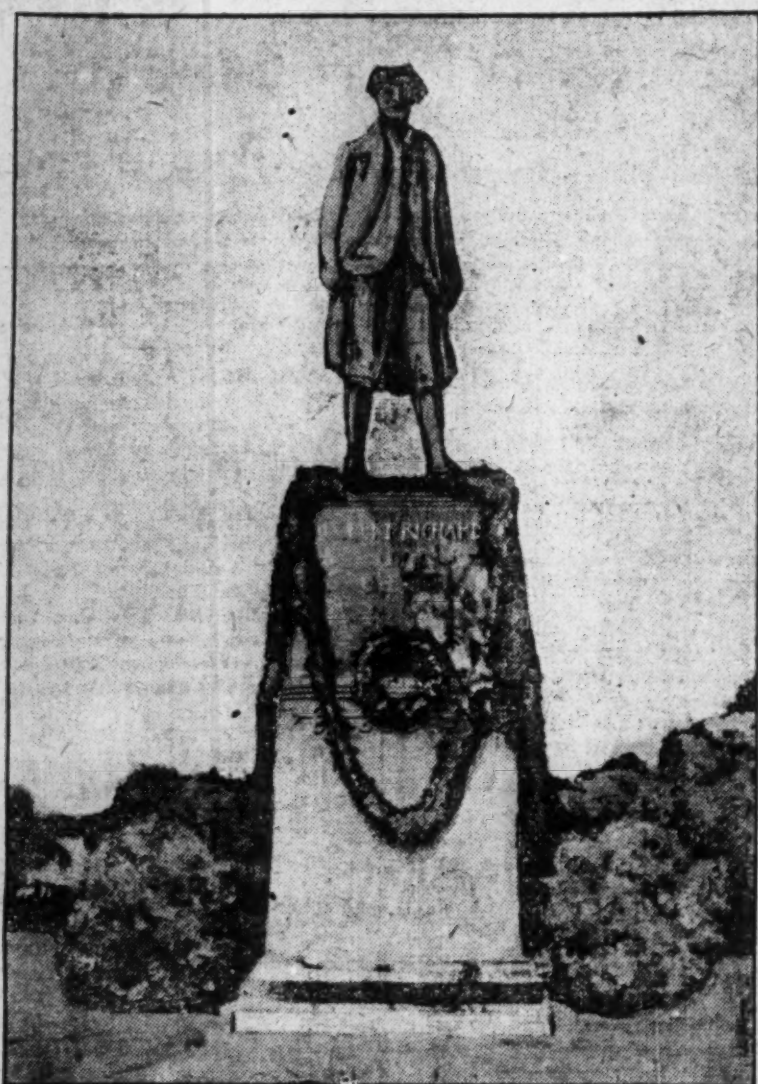
Combined State, City and Clerical Administration Looking Out for Nearly a Thousand Men Who Enjoy Benefits of the Home

MUCH LIBERTY IS HAD

pany a model institution. At present there are nearly 1000 sailors deriving the benefit of this place. The fullest liberty is allowed them. The grounds are laid out with lawns, flower beds and fine shade trees in a section of about 60 acres. The remaining land comprises the farm and a thickly wooded piece of ground.

Sailors' Snug Harbor is administered, as provided in the deed of trust, by the chancellor of the state of New York, the mayor, the recorder, the president of the New York chamber of commerce, the president of the Marine Society of New York, the rector of Trinity church, and the minister of the First Presbyterian church of the city of New York.

## SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR PROSPECT



Statue of R. R. Randall, founder of Sailors' Snug Harbor, S. I.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

From time to time I have given you sketches of various famous golfers whom I have had the pleasure of seeing play, and whom so many in this country know by name only. But this year you have had the chance to see some of these well known people on our courses. It is interesting to read, especially after the fine showing our own men have made against Ray, Vardon, etc., since they arrived, that no less a person than Harold Hilton wrote recently in the *Lancashire Daily Post*:

"From my own point of view, I consider that the British public are inclined seriously to underestimate the strength of the opposition that Ray and Vardon will have to overcome, as some of the American professionals will probably prove themselves infinitely better players on the inland courses in their own country than their record on this side would evidence them to be. One cannot get away from the fact that McDermott is a very fine young player, and moreover, one who is likely to improve in every important event in which he plays."

The World of Golf is of the same opinion and prefaced an article giving personal sketches of the players coming over, by saying that the standard of play in America has improved out of all knowledge since that comparatively recent period when Harry Vardon marched triumphantly through the republic, leaving behind him a trail of broken records and shattered hopes, but they are hopeful of proving that there is at least one pastime at which America must be content to be humiliated even in this, her age of sporting superiority.

Of the crusaders, only Vardon has previously visited the states. His tour of 1898 and 1899 will be long remembered. He once declared that he had left all his best golf on the other side of the Atlantic, and of a truth there was a time a few years ago when his greatness seemed to have deserted him for ever. To the joy of all enthusiasts, he came into his kingdom again in the season of 1911. His villa at Totteridge is a home of sociability, and he simply loves his course. He shortened his holiday at Le Touquet this year and came home because he heard that the grass was growing long.

Edward Ray is a splendid type of the bluff, hearty fellow who makes friends everywhere by sheer force of ingenuousness. When a shot goes wrong, a quizzical expression settles on his speak-

ing countenance; as his vision follows the ball into the rough, he seems to be saying chidingly to the wanderer: "What a silly thing to go over there!" Spontaneity is the keynote of his mental constitution. He took 84 for his last round in this year's championship. At the finish, he inquired what position he occupied in the list. "Second," he was informed. "What do you think of that?" he asked in tones of amazement of the next friend he met. "I'm second now!" Where he expected to be goodness alone knows, but he was evidently well satisfied.

Arnaud Massy will go down to posterity as the first French golfer. His victory in the open championship at Hoylake in 1907 marked an epoch. Massy adores his native country, and he has been known to return to it for a couple of days even though he had to come back to England at the end of that short period. A few years ago, he was reported to be going to America; now he really has come to do battle for the U. S. A. championship. He has a reputation as a raconteur. "Now I make you laugh," he announces with a chuckle, and then comes a story in delightfully uncertain English.

Wilfrid Reid is as neat and dapper a golfer as you would meet in a year of peregrination. He has no advantages in the matter of physique, but his swing is so true that he drives as far as anybody save the goliaths of the game. His approach is beautiful. His main reason for going to America is to fulfill a long-standing promise to visit a cousin in Philadelphia, but he is keen on trying his fortune in the championship. He is an excellent teacher and, when he is professional at La Boulie, he had in one week five ambassadors among his pupils.

Louis Teller is a Parisian golfer and a son of the caddy-master at La Boulie. He is married to a sister of Wilfrid Reid, so that here is another link forged in the chain of cordial understanding between the two countries. Teller speaks almost perfect English and is, in fact, one of the most Anglified Frenchmen imaginable. Like his compatriots, he is a wonderful putter and there are times when he plays golf that nobody would back himself to beat.

**RANDOLPH**  
The Rev. Herbert L. Howard of the Baptist church and family returned from their vacation yesterday. Mr. Howard will conduct the services at the church tomorrow.

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

### SOUTH ACTON

The Rev. Edgar Crossland, pastor, will preach again at the Congregational church Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Sunday school will be resumed at noon tomorrow. At the Christian Endeavor meeting in the evening Miss Elizabeth Hinkley will be the leader. A special church meeting will be held Monday evening in the church at 8 o'clock.

Between 80 and 90 graduates of the Acton grade schools will attend high school in Concord this year, the Acton high school having been discontinued.

### QUINCY

The contract for the construction of the standpipe on Great hill, Houghs Neck, for which the city council appropriated \$20,000, has been awarded. The standpipe will be 104 feet in height and will have a capacity of 400,000 gallons.

The Quincy Yacht Club holds a motor boat race off its clubhouse at Houghs Neck this afternoon.

### MIDDLEBORO

Tabor Academy will open at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning for the fall term. Leon R. McKusick, who taught at Kimball Union Academy, Meredith, N. H., last year is to be the new instructor.

The Plymouth county neighborhood convention of the churches will resume its sessions Sept. 10, when the North Middleboro Baptist church will entertain them.

### MAYNARD

Miss Lola Clark of West Pembroke, Me., has been named by the school board as teacher of the sixth grade at the Bancroft street school to succeed Miss Annie C. Johnson, who resigned.

Miss Agnes Richardson of this town is the new teacher of the sixth grade at the West Concord school, Concord Junction.

### BRIDGEWATER

There will be no football team at the high school this fall.

The question of a national bank was recently discussed by several prominent men at a recent meeting.

The Methodist Sunday school is arranging a rally day.

### WEYMOUTH

The Second Universalist and Union Congregational churches will be reopened tomorrow.

The Bay State Street Railway Company is placing a new and heavier rail in Washington square. The track is to be raised four inches.

### ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

At the Park Avenue Congregational, the First Methodist Episcopal and the Baptist churches the regular services are to be resumed tomorrow morning.

Sunday school classes at the Park Avenue Congregational church will begin the fall term tomorrow noon.

### CONCORD

Miss Mary E. Baras of this town, a graduate of the Fitchburg normal school, has accepted a position as teacher in the Mansfield public schools.

The Trinitarian Congregational church Sunday school will begin its sessions at noon.

### MALDEN

Philip D. Stevens, son of Mr. and Mrs. Milan F. Stevens of 13 Holyoke street, has been awarded a scholarship of \$150 at Harvard University, to be applied toward his tuition. He is a graduate of Malden high school and a member of the class of 1916 at Harvard.

### MELROSE

At the Messenger playground this afternoon and evening there will be sports and a band concert. A new grandstand is being erected at the field. A city tennis tournament is being arranged for next week.

### PEMBROKE

Chester A. Douglas of Lisbon, Me., has assumed his duties as principal of the high school. He succeeds Brenton C. Patterson, who has taken a similar position in West Newbury.

### EVERETT

Edgar Cate has been elected treasurer of the Everett Savings Bank, succeeding Samuel P. Cannel, resigned.

### ROCKLAND

Postmaster and Mrs. Walter N. Beal and family have returned from their summer residence at Duxbury.

The Rev. C. A. Burgess of the Baptist church will occupy his pulpit tomorrow.

Louis Wolf has been made deputy over Earl of Shaftesbury lodge, Sons of St. George, of Brockton, and Granite lodge of Quincy.

The aid society of the Unitarian church will hold its first meeting of the season in Channing hall Wednesday evening.

### MEDFORD

Mayor Charles S. Taylor has called a special meeting of the aldermen for next Tuesday evening to take action on confirming the appointments of the five commissioners who are to have charge of the construction of the proposed new \$225,000 city hall on High street.

A request has been received by the mayor asking for an appropriation of \$3314 for completion of the work of draining the marsh lands within the city limits.

### ARLINGTON

The regular preaching services at the First Universalist, the First Baptist, the Pleasant Street Orthodox Congregational, the St. John's Episcopal and the Trinity Baptist (East Arlington) churches will be resumed tomorrow morning. Sunday school also begins at several of the churches.

A brick sidewalk is being laid from Massachusetts avenue near the Robbins memorial library across the town hall park and high school grounds to Academy street.

### EAST BRIDGEWATER

The school committee has accepted the new high school. It will be open Monday afternoon and evening for inspection. All the public schools in town will open Monday for the fall term with the exception of the high school.

Mayflower Pomona grange will hold a meeting in G. A. R. hall Sept. 12. J. K. Alexander has invited the members of the grange to inspect his dahlias beds.

### REVERE

The Revere Socialist town committee will hold a caucus in the basement of the town hall this evening.

Services at the Unitarian church will be resumed tomorrow.

The state bathhouse will not be closed until Sept. 14, which is a week later than usual.

### WAKEFIELD

The Congregational, Baptist and Methodist churches, which held union services in July and August, will resume services in their own edifices tomorrow. The Universalist church will also resume.

The selectmen have issued a permit to Mrs. Sarah G. Ferris to erect a \$2500 frame dwelling on Merriam street, Greenwood.

### LINGTON

Sunday school will be resumed at the Hancock Congregational and First Baptist churches tomorrow noon.

The Minute Boys baseball nine of this town ends its season this afternoon on the new Lexington athletic field, when the Concord town team will be played at 3:30 o'clock.

### NEEDHAM

The New Haven railroad is to rebuild the Hunnewell street bridge at Needham Heights making it 10 feet wider.

Over 500 residents of the town have filed protests with the selectmen against the granting of a permit for a moving picture theater on Highland avenue.

### HALIFAX

The town schools will commence the fall term Sept. 15 with new teachers in the intermediate and grammar grades.

The cranberry season is fully under way in this section and the harvesters will be busy well into the winter.

### HANSON

Tomorrow the Rev. W. T. Johnson of the Methodist church will conduct a song service at Mayflower grove at 3 p. m.

The public schools will open Monday for the fall term.

## Shepard Norwell Company

WINTER STREET

TEMPLE PLACE

TREMONT STREET

ARE YOU ONE OF THOSE WHO, HAVING OPENED YOUR TOWN HOUSE,

FIND THAT YOU NEED

## INTERIOR DECORATIONS?

If you are you will be interested in knowing that we are displaying an exhaustive variety of Drapery Fabrics from the foremost European and American designers. Among them are Tapestries, Velvets and "Sunfast" weaves for hangings and upholsterings. Our exhibit of Lever, Phrygian and Syrian Nets and Scrims, Tambour Muslins and other novelties is more extensive than ever. The assortment of Renaissance, Marie Antoinette, Irish Point and Scrim Curtains is wonderfully complete.

## THE ARTISTIC INTEGRITY OF THE SHEPARD SERVICE IS WITHOUT BLOT

Prudent people avoid the demon of false economy—ignore the "cheap and poor" when selecting Interior Decorations. That is as it should be. Strength, well-bred quietness, refinement, repose, are the qualities we Americans are putting in command of our homes—not stiff, austere coldness, but sympathetic warmth and harmony. A fussy, fantastic pretension in ornamental schemes will vitiate the artistic ensemble of an otherwise perfect room.

We are not one bit too modest to claim a share of the credit for the influence that fosters a rational taste and suppresses florid displays in such things. Not only steadfastness of purpose and thorough

workmanship, but inherent aesthetic discrimination dominate this branch of our business. We encourage customers to express their personal preferences, and, when appealed to, feel a joy in offering ideas that combine elegance with utility. Traditions in styles of home adornment have become a language—the language of beauty.

We will be your connoisseurs—regulate your Furnishings as a conductor regulates an orchestra—creating harmony.

You may limit your outlay to a small or large sum, and with the exercise of judgment, secure success by keeping in thought one guiding principle, that a great artist put in the form of an axiom: "Good taste, not money, furnishes a home beautifully."

Ask us for estimates for Draperies, Re-upholstering, Painting, Papering, Window Shades. Designs submitted upon request.

Telephone Oxford 4000 for an appointment for our representative to call on you to discuss any work you have in view.

## "METEOR" CORSETS—NEW FALL MODELS

We ask you here not for Corsets alone—but for information and instruction regarding the things you don't know, but should know, in connection with the Corsets of today. Selling Corsets right! The principle is simple; the practice is easy. Peculiar results have followed our policy.

Our people are perfectly qualified to give competent advice concerning Corsets. Hence the "trade" impulse has diminished here and the "professional" spirit has intensified.

Two words express the secret of our Corset supremacy: FITTING EFFICIENCY.

Our central interest clusters around "METEOR" CORSETS. They illustrate the value of our service.

The variety of models makes it possible for any woman to wear a "METEOR"—be she slender, medium or stout.

We write in general terms to the masses of femininity when we state that the Corsetless Figure has arrived. This means that women's waists are to be natural.

Of course, no woman can leave off her Corset. But she must wear a Corset without seeming to wear one. More than that, she must wear a Corset without feeling that she wears one.

Our "METEOR" CORSET doesn't hamper, hitch, hunch, press or bind—is never uncomfortable—if the fitting be entrusted to our experts.

Light, loosely-boned, flexible, almost limp "Meteor" Corsets to wear with dancing frocks, for horseback riding—and every in-between need.

Submit yourself to us. Trust us. We'll choose the model you should wear—\$5.00 to \$15.00.

## BUILDING HEIGHT TO BE TALKED AT HEARING OCT. 3

Building height will be the topic under discussion at a hearing set for Oct. 3 at city hall, before the height of buildings, committee of New York. Mayor Fitzgerald is in receipt of a letter from George B. Ford, secretary of that committee of the board of estimate and apportionment of the city of New York, thanking him for the use of the conference room in city hall for the hearing.

Mr. Ford says that he and George McAneny, president of the borough of Manhattan, have arranged to come to Boston on Oct. 2 and stay at the Copley-Plaza until Oct. 5.

They are making a careful study of the subject of the hearing in different cities to report to their board, of which Mr. McAneny is chairman.

**ELECTRICIANS OFFERED ADVANCE**  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — The Electricians Union votes today on the compromise wage rate offered by members of the Electrical Contractors Association. They asked a raise from 43 cents to 50 cents an hour and are offered 45 cents.

### WHITMAN

A regular meeting of Puritan lodge, A. F. and A. M., is to be held on the evening of Sept. 10.

### SOMERVILLE

Candidates for the high school football eleven have been notified to report on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 9, at Somerville field to begin fall practise.

### ARLINGTON

The Rev. A. H. Hope of Madison, Conn., will occupy the pulpit of the North Congregational church Sunday.

## COAST GUNNERS ARE PRACTISING WITH BIG GUNS

Target practise at Ft. Andrews and at Ft. Warren is being held today by companies of the coast artillery corps. At Ft. Warren the ninety-sixth company is using the 12-inch disappearing guns. At Ft. Andrews the fifty-ninth and one hundred and fifty-second companies are at work today. The target practise will continue in Boston harbor until Sept. 12.

Searchlights illuminated the harbor between Allerton beach and the Narrows light Friday night for the night practise from Ft. Andrews. The firing started shortly after 9 o'clock. Twenty shots were fired and a good average was maintained.

Colonel White, district commander of the north Atlantic district, and Colonel Jordan, defense commander of Boston, were in charge of the work.

The range Friday night was 8000 yards out to sea. The searchlights were used to sweep the channel constantly so that approaching vessels could be sighted.

## ALCO PLANT MAY CONTINUE TO RUN

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — Negotiations are in progress which may result in the continued operation of the automobile plant of the American Locomotive Company in this city for the manufacture of motor trucks, although on Aug. 13 the directors of the company decided to abandon the manufacture of automobiles.

## TELEPHONE CABLE BREAK REPAIRED

Service was resumed today on the toll line telephone system between Boston, Salem and other places along the north shore, which was interrupted Friday by the blow of a pickaxe of a laborer digging a sewer in Marblehead. During the night the telephone company's men were hard at work, so that early this morning the lines were repaired.

## MISS WILSON IS TO SING AT PLAY

CORNISH, N. H. — Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, joins with her sister Eleanor in the masque play to be given at the Bird Sanctuary at Meriden next Friday as a protest against use of birds for millinery purposes.

Miss Wilson has agreed to sing a song before the presentation of the masque itself. The song will be "The Hermit Thrush," the words of which were written by Arvia MacKaye, daughter of Percy MacKaye, the author of the masque, when she was 9 years old.

OPENING TODAY, SEPT. 6  
**New High Grade Confectionery Store**  
Victoria Confectionery. Fancy Sherbets and College Ices.  
Ice cream delivered in bricks or by the pint, quart or gallon.  
**GEO. ALEXANDER CO.**  
160 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE



# Club Women Plan for Folk Song Study

**M**USICAL appreciation is a subject to which the women's clubs of Massachusetts belonging to the state federation are to give considerable thought the coming winter, if the hopes of the federation music department have their outcome. According to the plans sketched under the supervision of the department chairman, Mrs. Edward R. Newton of Somerville, two general purposes are to be kept in view: First, every member of the participating clubs is to become actively appreciative of music; second, there is to be a subject of study on which all women, both those who are merely musically inclined and those who are highly experienced as listeners or specially trained as performers can unite, and that is the folk song.

A negative hint in the prospectus issued to club presidents indicates the intention of the committee to have musical appreciation a part of the intellectual equipment of everybody in the state federation. It jogs the social sensibilities of the women in the following terms: "The courtesy of absolute silence during a musical performance should be observed by all." The department indeed exhorts this phrase, "absolute silence," above a hint, making it a rule of behavior to which directors of club gatherings are to call plain attention and to do so frequently.

Folk song is to be studied on the usual national plan, a day at the club being occupied with the music of each one of the peoples that have made the production of ballads an incident of its history. A most satisfactory foundation for appreciation, acquaintance with folk song has proved to be in the plans of action of musical pedagogues. Sentiment is so directly expressed in folk melodies themselves and is so obviously explained in the poems with which the melodies are joined that the educative process is almost self-acting.

The folk song is of value as an interpretation of the homely, every-day and enduring traits of a race, and while it has always its epochal and historic significance, it tells just as well what the ethnic group that develops it is going to be in the twentieth century as what it was in some past chivalric age. It indicates plainly, too, what a race will become in its course of emigration and assimilation with other races. Read your future history of America in the folk songs of Italy and Scandinavia. Go out on your piazza on an early autumn Saturday evening and hear the singing of a party of Norwegians coming home from their afternoon of recreation in the park, and learn from the sober, martial quality of their voices what the Norse contribution to the social and political life of the United States is going to be. Go out in the valley on the afternoon of a holiday and hear the Italian farmer in his clearing in the pasture of an abandoned New England hillside farm and learn from his suave, persuasive, impassioned melody what his contribution to the record of the country will be.

Dr. Karl Muck, finishing his summer in Europe, has in his portfolio contracts with new musicians who will appear with the Boston Symphony orchestra next season and he has also a list of works which he will present at the symphony concerts. There, the symphony orchestra management says, they will stay for a while yet. Dr. Muck may take them out and write to Boston something about them before he sails for America and then it will be known who is to take the places of the half dozen stringed instrument players and of the two players on instruments of brass who have left the organization. Dr. Muck is said to have selected the two first violinists who are to succeed Messrs. Strube and Mullaly and the two second violinists who will fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Messrs. Akroyd and Marble. He is to bring with him also a new viola player and two horn players, a first horn and a third.

The managers are preparing for the auction sales of seats for the coming season, which occur on Sept. 29 and 30 and Oct. 2 and 3. The first pair of concerts come Friday afternoon, Oct. 10 and Saturday evening, Oct. 11.

The soloists of the season have been booked for a long time and include the important violinists and pianists who will be in America this winter. Their names will be formally announced Sept. 21.

Designs and models of the scenic work of Leon Bakst, the Russian painter, who prepares stage settings for Mme. Pavlova, the dancer, is to be put on exhibition in Boston. It is said, just before the Russian ballet makes its first appearance at the Boston opera house. Work of other Russian scenic artists is to be exhibited with that of Bakst, if the plans are carried out.

Autumn rehearsals have begun in Portland, Me., on the annual choral festival which William R. Chapman directs. The principal soloist of the festival is Mme. Behnmann-Heink.

## ALPHABET USED IN A PARAGRAPH

The following paragraph is made up of 26 words, each beginning with a different letter of the alphabet, their arrangement corresponding strictly with the sequence of the alphabet, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"A boy certainly does enjoy fun greatly. He incites joy, keeps laughing, makes noise or plays quite riotously, seeming to unconsciously vibrate with excessive youthful zest."

## BARS LET DOWN IN DIPLOMATIC CORPS SERVICE

New Methods of Choosing Candidates for Posts at Legations Provide Same Opportunities to All Congress Members

TESTS ON SEPT. 20

WASHINGTON—A plan to partially let down the bars at the entrance of the diplomatic service and liberalize the method of choosing secretaries for legations and embassies is part of the new administration's policy seeking to make that branch of the government service more democratic than heretofore. For the first time within the recollection of those entrusted with the conduct of the appointment division of the state department, every senator and representative in Congress has been notified this week of an examination to be held for candidates for the diplomatic secretariats and has been requested to make his recommendations to the secretary of state. Heretofore such notifications have been given only a few congressmen whose states had not the average number of men in the service.

The next examination, which is under civil service, is to be held at the state department Sept. 20, at which time from 6 to 12 men will be selected and placed on the eligible list for two years. If not given an appointment within two years, the candidate's name is dropped from the list and he must take the examination again to get back on the list. The men who are permitted to take the examination are designated by the President, usually upon recommendation of members of Congress. The new plan of notifying all the congressmen before the secretary of state, or to the assistants to whom he has delegated this work, a much larger list of recommendations than under the old plan. This will give a more satisfactory list from which to make designations and will probably result in a longer list of designations. The President makes the designations as a formality; the state department makes up the list for him.

There are only a few vacancies in the diplomatic service now, less than 10 of the total of 64 secretariats in the service not being filled. The total number of offices in the service, including ministers and ambassadors, is 110. The competition for these few vacancies is always keen, says the chief of the appointment bureau, but a higher grade of men is obtained when the list of presidential designations is large and there is a greater number from whom to select the eligibles.

The letters notifying members of Congress of the approaching examinations were sent out by the third assistant secretary of state, Dudley Field Malone. Many responses and recommendations have already been received by the secretary of state. It is stated emphatically at the department that political faith is not considered either in making designations or in placing men on the eligible list or in making the appointments. All these offices are under the civil service according to President Taft's order, but by law they have to be confirmed by the Senate, as do all other presidential appointments.

Designations are made to avoid the likelihood of an appointment being held up in the Senate after the appointee has taken the examination. One candidate has as equal an opportunity as another, says the appointment bureau chief, if he can get the recommendation of his senator or representative, regardless of the congressman's politics. It has been the custom to divide the secretariats equally among the states, and according to this recommendation from states having less representation in the service are given preference in filling of vacancies. The letters to congressmen ask that full information about the candidates recommended be given on every subject except religion. This is to insure that religion as well as politics is kept out of the diplomatic service.

## BUFFALO GARBAGE SYSTEM NEARLY SELF-SUPPORTING

BUFFALO, N. Y.—By its unique method of collecting and disposing of waste the department of public works almost succeeded during the past year in clearing its expenses for this branch of the service. The charges made against the department for pay, maintenance and repairs, and so forth, amounted to \$46,142.82, while the receipts from the sale of waste reached \$41,358.29.

The method employed by the department is that the residents divide the waste into domestic garbage, coal ashes, refuse—paper, tin cans, rags, rubbers, furniture and other things. The garbage is delivered to garbage destroyers—private concerns for fertilizer and other purposes, while the ashes are used for filling in depressed land.

The refuse is delivered to the city refuse utilization plant, where all material is placed on a conveyor belt which passes up an incline through a picking and sorting room, where all saleable articles are picked out and the remaining refuse is fed to a furnace with a 120 horsepower

## TRINIDAD SOCIETY SEEKS TO FORWARD TROPICAL FARMING

Cooperation With University Declared to Be Desirable but Action on Obtaining Independent Foundation Urged—Soil and Situation Called Favorable

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad—Cooperation on the part of the government and the people of the colony in the establishment of a tropical agricultural college, to be directly connected with some British university, is recommended by a special committee of the Agricultural Society here.

The views of the committee were recently submitted to the organization by A. B. Carr. He emphasized the fact that the West Indies needs such an institution, and that Trinidad is the most favorable location. If the scheme to have such a college connected with a British institution should not be carried through within a reasonable time, he maintained that an attempt should be made to obtain an endowment from private sources.

According to the views of the committee expressed in the report of Mr. Carr, the institution would be equipped for investigation of any branch of agriculture and would have the finest teachers that could be obtained in the special branches of work.

"The students shall be such," continued the report, "as have graduated from a first class agricultural college anywhere in the world and who wish to take

a graduate course for a master's or doctor's degree in agriculture. The special investigators shall be men or women from any part of the world who are capable of doing work of a high order and who desire to do such work in the tropics."

"The field is broad. It takes in such questions as why does not every cocoa flower set fruit and how can more be made to set; the wherefore of cacao thrives and frog-hoppers and how to replace hand labor with mechanical implements."

The report asserts that the island of Trinidad is well situated for the purpose, stating the requirements of a tropical agricultural station as follows:

1. The climate must be tropical enough for the successful propagation of all tropical plants.
2. The government must be stable, so as to insure a peaceful and safe pursuit of the work in hand.
3. It is desirable to have plantations in which the different economic plants can be studied and experimented with.
4. Facilities must be open for the study of flora and fauna that have not been too much interfered with by man.
5. Communication must be easy with the rest of the world.

## SEVEN TEAMS IN BIG RIFLE MATCH TODAY

United States Marksmen Win First Place in Revolver Competition at Camp Perry Meet

CAMP PERRY, O.—France, Sweden, Peru, Argentina, Canada, Switzerland and the United States will take part in an international team match here this morning.

The United States revolver team took the first place Friday with a score of 2310 in the Pan-American Shooting Union match. The Argentine Republic team was second with 2006, and Peru third with 1607. Only three teams were entered.

The following scores were made by members of the United States team: J. H. Snook, Columbus, 449; P. Hanford, New York, 487; H. Roeder, New York, 468; C. M. McCutcheon, 479; J. A. Deitz, New York, 444.

The scores of Argentine team members are: Gregorio Pereyra, 420; Humberto Petit, 395; Rolito Pereyra, 305; F. A. Fernandez, 455; Alfredo Pugnali, 431. The Peruvian team members: Miguel Lopez, 235; Santiago Alberner, 318; Pablo Toledo, 307; Felipe Orosia, 410; Eduardo Rodriguez, 337.

In the revolver match for the 25 target, France leads, J. Girardot having the highest score, 178; Ronterkilod, Sweden, is second with 173, and Carrere, France, third, with 171. There are 10 competitors. Friday's winners of special prizes in the fly contests were: Reich, Switzerland; Neuberger, Switzerland; Sweeting, United States, and Wise of the United States.

The first five men will make up the team which will take part in the international team match this morning. In the try-out Friday the United States Palma team made a score of 1764, which beats the last year's record of 1720, when the United States team won the Palma match. The final try-out will be held today after which the team will be named. Other international matches are being continued. The United States marine corps team left for Sea Girt, N. J., Friday, where they will enter the matches which will be held there this morning.

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## TREE FERNS GROW IN JAMAICA

When Oglesby Paul, landscape gardener of Fairmount Park, was in Jamaica collecting plants for Horticultural Hall, he found a number of tree ferns, says the Philadelphia Record. One of them, the cyathea arborea, was found in the Golden Vale of Jamaica. The Golden Vale is on the northern side of Jamaica, in the tropical section of the island.

Mr. Paul made the journey in a cart from Port Antonio, gathering horticultural treasures with the aid of an aboriginal armed with an ax like a machete.

## BABY RELIANCE III. TAKES THE THOMAS TROPHY

Speed Boat Owned by Commodore Blackton Wins 30-Mile Race on the Niagara River

BUFFALO, N. Y.—In what proved one of the best power-boat races of the year, the Baby Reliance III, owned by J. Stuart Blackton of New York, won the 30-mile Perry centennial speed race on the Niagara river Friday afternoon, thus gaining permanent possession of the Thomas trophy and the 1913 international interstate championship of America. About 60,000 people witnessed the race, which was the big feature of the Perry centennial celebration.

The Speed Demon Reliance II, which won the race Thursday, failed to show well Friday and was beaten for second place by the Haida Papoose, owned by Max Fleishmann of Cincinnati. The Oregon Kid, which sank in Thursday's race, was raised as was the Kitty Hawk V. An effort will be made to get the two boats in readiness for today's race. The Little Baby Reliance, owned by W. A. Dean of Toronto, was swamped by waves from a passing steamer in the evening while out for a trial spin. Tanner and Westren, the mechanics, were rescued. The boat sank.

These races gave Commodore Blackton permanent possession of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce trophy, and cash prizes in addition to permanent possession of the E. R. Thomas trophy.

THOMAS RACE, DISTANCE 30 MILES

Boat and owner Time Average  
Baby Reliance III, Blackton, 46 29 38 71  
Haida Papoose, Fleishmann, 46 38 38 30

## LARGE PLANT FOR CANADA RUN

A hydro-electric generating station rivaling in size the great power house recently placed in operation at Keokuk, on the Mississippi river, is being built on the St. Lawrence river at Cedar Rapids, 30 miles from Montreal, says the Electrical World.

A canal 10,000 feet long will take the water of the St. Lawrence at a point above the rapids and discharge it through the power house, which acts as a dam. The water drops 31 feet through 12 10,800 horsepower water wheels driving dynamos attached to them. The water wheels are the largest in bulk ever built, and when the station is finished 100,000 horsepower will be transmitted to Montreal.

The water wheels are being built in the United States and the electrical machinery in Canada.

## VIRGINIA COAL FOUND IN 1700

WASHINGTON—The presence of coal in the Richmond basin of Virginia was known as far back as 1700, and mines were opened and worked at as early a date as 1750. In 1789 shipments were made to some of the northern states. In 1822, according to R. C. Taylor, in his "Statistics of Coal," the production amounted to 34,000 short tons.

For nearly a century the Richmond basin maintained some prominence as a coal producer, but in 1882, when the Pocahontas district was opened, followed shortly afterward by the development of the New River field in West Virginia, the mines in the Richmond basin were put at a disadvantage and operations were for many years practically suspended.

FIFTH CANADIAN RAFT IN PORT ASHLAND, Wis.—The fifth Canadian raft brought across Lake Superior this summer arrived in Ashland, Wis., recently, says a despatch in the Journal. In a little over five months five big rafts have been brought across.

## ULSTER'S HOME RULE TO BRING WIDER PROBLEM

Belfast Clergyman Asserts Question Is More of a Religious Than a Political One in Talk for Orangemen

SCHOOLS INVOLVED

"There are 4,000,000 people in Ireland at the present time; 3,000,000 Roman Catholics and 1,000,000 Protestants. If home rule comes the votes will always be cast three to one at every election. Elections will not turn upon commercial success or mental ability or taxable capacity. It will simply turn upon the number of votes cast and we in the minority see that we shall always be in the minority."

This declaration was made last evening in Tremont Temple by the Rev. Robert J. Patterson, a Presbyterian minister of Belfast, Ireland, in an address on "Why Ulster Opposes Home Rule." He asserted that the question was not purely a political but a religious one.

In regard to the consideration Ireland has received at the hands of England he said for the sake of argument he would admit that Ireland had not been given its share for many generations but, he continued: "I will venture to say this, however, that Ireland has prospered better since the union with Great Britain than she did before it."

Mr. Patterson asserted that the English non-conformists are voting for home rule because this question is ever cropping up and they want to get it out of the way, questioning that if they sweep the Irish question out of Westminster they will run it in as an undesirable question in Ireland.

Discussing the subject from an educational standpoint he said that through the bill the majority according to religious census would have complete control of the education in the schools. The home rule bill, he said, was unconstitutional for instead of being a final settlement of the Irish question it meant a final severance of relations and eventually dismemberment of the empire.

The talk was given under the auspices of the Orangemen of Greater Boston with Thomas Milligan, past grand master, presiding. Robert F. Brown of Chicago, past supreme grand master of the sovereign grand lodge of the order also spoke.

## C. P. TUNNEL AT ROGERS PASS TO BE THROUGH ROCK

Surveys of the proposed tunnel of the Canadian Pacific railway through Rogers Pass at the summit of the Selkirk show that the five mile bore must be through solid rock, says the Vancouver Daily Province.

This will be the longest railway tunnel in North America, its next nearest rival being a three mile tunnel through the Cascade range on the line of the Great Northern.

The first surveys at Rogers Pass bore called for a tunnel nearly six miles long, but a resurvey showed that this could be reduced. The working will be 30 feet wide at the bottom, tapering up to the apex of an oval 22 feet wide at the widest part below the arch. On both sides of the working, at intervals of every 300 feet, niches will be cut out of the solid rock to afford a refuge for trackmen and hand cars, etc. Electric motors will haul all trains through the tunnel.

## U. S. PINE CONE INDUSTRY GROWS

To obtain a supply of pine seed sufficient for its reforestation operations the United States has found it necessary to collect, through its forest service, hundreds of thousands of pine cones from which the needed seed may be extracted, says the Portland Oregonian. There is no regular commercial supply of pine or other forest tree seed, although this commodity commands a high price in the market.

Last year the forest service collected from six selected districts in the national forests 75,139 pounds of forest tree seed, valued at \$83,326.24, with which it is hoped to restore the protective forest covering to some 30,000 acres of national forest land.

From nurseries established by the service in various parts of the country Uncle Sam stands ready to supply seedling trees to private parties for reforestation purposes free of charge.

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Guitars, \$6, \$8,  
\$10, \$12, \$25  
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## BROTHERHOOD IN INDIAN CUSTOM

Among the Papago Indians who live in the state of Sonora, Mexico, there is an ancient custom that prevails at harvest time. Those who have an abundance freely share with those who have little, says the Illustrated Magazine.

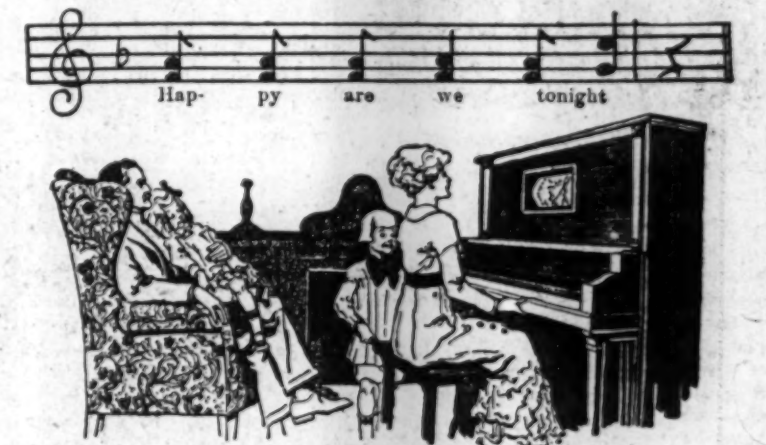
If a Papago Indian has a bountiful harvest, he is visited by his relatives, friends, and even strangers who have no other claim on him except that they are also Papagos. Across the line in Arizona this custom has passed out to a considerable extent, though in the earlier days there was the saying, "To arrive at a Papago house is like coming to one's own relatives."

## PATRIOT PAINTING MAY BE BOUGHT

WASHINGTON—A bill soon will be introduced in Congress providing for the purchase for display in the Capitol of a painting of the ride of Caesar Rodney, signer of the Declaration of Independence, done by Miss Wilmuth Gary, 1732 New Hampshire avenue, a descendant of the Rodney family. The historic journey was 80 miles in length, from Dover, Del., to Philadelphia, that Rodney might cast the vote which he held in trust for the people of Delaware—the one vote that was needed to make the Declaration of Independence the unanimous act of the 13 United States.

## DANE INVENTS A METAL SPONGE

A Danish inventor has found a process for making metals porous, says the Pathfinder. His metal sponges, as he calls them, are said to be capable of absorbing much liquid. This spongy metal is used in storage batteries, and will be found useful in other places where a great amount of exposed surface for a minimum mass is desired, and where it is desired to impregnate a metal with liquid or other substance, as may be done in making bars of solder with resin in the pores for a flux, for example.



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## The Location of the School to Which You Send Your Boy or Girl

This is an important item and your selection of that school in your judgment best suited to the requirements will depend largely upon this feature. The educational department of the Monitor can furnish you with the names and particular advantages of school in whatever section of the country you prefer.

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Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston



# Brookline Schools to Open on Monday

(Continued from page one)

G. Carrell as head of physical training and athletic coach in the high school. Mr. Carrell goes to Newark Academy. The director of art in the schools will be Mrs. Mary C. Thurston of Somerville.



WINFRED C. AKERS

New principal of Brookline high school

who will take the place of Elizabeth Stone, recently married. The librarian will be Alice M. Young of Brookline, to take the place of Helen B. Russell.

At the Lawrence school, J. Harding Armstrong, from the Webster school, Cambridge, will become principal in place of Miss Elizabeth M. Bean, for over 30 years a teacher there. Miss Bean will have a one-year leave of absence and will then retire on a pension. At the Lincoln



CHAUNCEY W. WALDRON

Director School of Practical Arts, Brookline

school Miss Laura K. Miller of Somerville will be assistant in place of Miss Rockwood, for more than 25 years a teacher and now retiring on a pension.

Miss Geneva Baldwin will be the assistant of Miss Jessie L. Barnes, director of physical training; Miss Florence M. Shirley will be at the Runkle school; and the two unassigned teachers will be Miss Alice Connor and Miss Mabel R. Coombs.

## TEACHERS CHOSEN FOR WAKEFIELD

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The school committee last night elected Miss Helen Gilmore as teacher of German in the high school. Miss Gertrude Howland will have the first grade of the Greenwood school; Miss Olive N. Brownell will be principal's assistant in the Warren building and Miss Rachel Ayer will be drawing assistant in the high school. C. Albert Jones was re-elected supervisor of music and Miss Ida F. Smith was appointed to take charge of classes in the addition to the Franklin building.

## NORMAL SCHOOL CLASS LARGEST

BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—There are 410 students enrolled at the Bridgewater normal school. The entering class this year numbers 180, the largest in the history of the institution. It is reported that there were to be no more male students entered this year, but nine have been enrolled. It has been necessary to divide the entering class into 17 sections. If the increase in the number of scholars continues it will be necessary to build another dormitory before next year, as many of the students are rooming outside.

MR. BALDWIN'S ESTATE SETTLED  
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Court proceedings ended Friday on the estate of E. J. ("Lucky") Baldwin, the turfman. The land holdings have a value of more than \$36,000,000. The heirs are Mr. Baldwin's two daughters, Mrs. Clara Baldwin and Mrs. Anita Baldwin McClaughrey.

## MISSIONARIES GO ABROAD ON LINER CRETIC

Churchmen Will Attend Centennial of Establishment of First Missionary in India in November and Make Long Tour

### OTHER PASSENGERS

Six missionaries bound for India left here today on the White Star liner Cretic which sailed for Liverpool, Queens-town and Mediterranean ports. They were Samuel B. Capen, president of the American Board of Foreign Missions; the Rev. W. E. Strong, editorial secretary; the Rev. George A. Hall, a member of the prudential committee; the Rev. R. S. Emrich, Mrs. Emrich and E. W. Jahn. The steamer took out 48 saloon, 70 second cabin and 650 steerage passengers.

The missionaries are to attend the centennial celebration of the establishment of the first missionary in India in November. On their way they will visit places in southern Turkey. Following the celebration they will tour China, Japan, Korea, Hawaiian Islands and the Philippine Islands.

Among the saloon passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Mulready of Rockland, Mr. Mulready, who is deputy probation commissioner of Massachusetts, has been appointed by Secretary of State Bryan one of the five delegates from the United States to the International congress on alcoholism, to be held at Milan, Italy, Sept. 22-28.

Several Italians and the five stowaways who attempted to land from the Cretic Wednesday were deported on the steamer.

Other cabin passengers included:

Mrs. L. C. Richards, Miss Amelia Richards, the Rev. H. F. Allen, Mrs. Samuel B. Capen, Miss Mary W. Capen, Miss Leonora M. Cowick of Boston; William H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Gallagher, R. M. Gallagher, Jr., and Miss Mary P. Reed of Concord; Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Bettencourt, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Bettencourt of New Bedford; Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Williams of Lowell; Freeman D. Blake of West Newton; Miss Annie C. Bridgman, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Brooks, Miss Clara P. Bodman, Miss Edith Gorell, Mrs. William H. Johns, George W. Johns, Hans Lund, Miss Grace Madison, Mrs. Eunice Meader, Miss Minnie B. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Nelson, Miss Sara May Reynolds, Miss Myrtle O. Shane, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Siegfried, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Stewart, Jr., and Ruth Tevender.

## TEMPERANCE BAND SOON TO CONVENE

The Norfolk County Loyal Temperance League will hold its annual convention at the state headquarters of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 641 Massachusetts avenue, Saturday, Sept. 13, with sessions at 10:30 and 1:45. The members of Northern Middlesex will meet at Ayer Sept. 20, with sessions at 4:30 and 1:45. The Wenham and Hamilton W. C. T. U. will entertain the members of the L. T. L. on Sept. 27 at the usual hours.

## NEW HIGH SCHOOL TO GO IN SERVICE

EAST BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—The new high school building will be open for inspection Sept. 8. Sessions of the high school will commence Sept. 10. The formal dedication will take place as soon as grading of the grounds is completed.

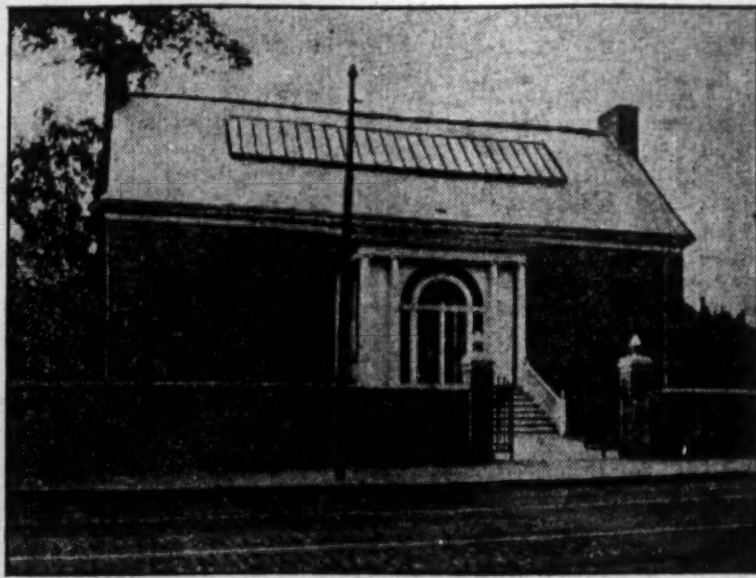
## NEW CHILD LABOR ACT BRINGS CALL FOR OLDER EMPLOYEES

State Free Employment Bureau Has Demands for 200 Boys From More Than Score of Large Firms Needing Help to Replace That Dismissed

As many as 25 large employers in various parts of Massachusetts have applied to the state employment agency for older boys since the new child labor law went into effect Tuesday. The number of boys wanted so far totals 200, and indications are that the calls will increase. Additional calls are coming in for older girls also. This week an important Roxbury concern sent in asking for girls who were just 16 or a little over at about the same wages formerly paid to those under 16. Within a few days a large Framingham concern dismissed 85 girls; some of these would have been dismissed anyway as they had been employed merely for the summer; others were dismissed because they were under age, according to the provisions of the present law. So far there have been no calls for girls for 54-hour positions, so that it remains to be seen whether employers are going to reduce the number of hours of their present employees under 16 or will choose rather to get older girls who are eligible to work the 54 hours.

Commenting on conditions affecting the employment of boys, Walter L. Sears, superintendent of the state employment agency, says: "Action so far on the part of employ-

## BROOKLINE COLLECTOR SHOWS TREASURES IN NEW GALLERY



Art museum of Desmond Fitzgerald has selected paintings on view

While there is to be no formal opening of Desmond Fitzgerald's new museum on Washington street, Brookline, the hanging of paintings and the furnishing of the gallery is completed and the museum is now free to the public.

Although Mr. Fitzgerald disclaims that his collection is either particularly valuable or particularly large, relatively speaking, yet those interested in art say it will repay study. Among the 80 paintings are 35 notable and carefully selected water colors by Dodge MacKnight.

Most of the paintings which Mr. Fitzgerald has collected are of the impressionistic school. There are works by Woodbury, Foxcroft Cole and Theodore Wendell.

The little museum itself is a building of simple design and the gallery is much less ornamented than such rooms usually are. A large fireplace at one end, white plaster walls, a low line of cupboards, used as receptacles for pottery or for the heating grids, a skylight ceiling, over which are electric lights, giving a kind of sunset glow about the room in the evening, a large rug and a few chairs complete the gallery and give it the air of restfulness which Mr. Fitzgerald sought.

## WORK AND PAY TESTIMONY TO RESUME AT CARMEN INQUIRY

Testimony aiming to show the conditions under which the employees of the various departments of the Elevated system have to work will be continued at the hearing before the special arbitration board Monday morning when the sessions are resumed. It is expected that witnesses will be placed on the stand in an endeavor to exhibit the want of proportion between the working hours, the character of duties and the amount of pay of the men on the road.

At yesterday's session much of the testimony was given by Patrick J. Smyth of Dorchester, a motorman for 17 years, and his wife, both of whom gave a detailed account of their method of living and the difficulty they had in providing for their family of six on the wages earned by the husband.

Mrs. Smyth said that five or six

pounds of meat were bought but once a week.

Continuing, she said: "The only way I manage to get along is by making over my own clothes for my two girls and by making over my husband's clothes for our two boys. My sister gives me her old clothes and I make them over for myself and the children. "Because of the small salary my husband earns, \$2.80 a day, I am able to buy only one dozen of eggs a week and I cannot afford to buy more than one quart of milk each day."

At the request of James J. Storrow, the chairman, she told the board what every meal through the week usually consists of. She also told how much more meat and produce cost now than when she was first married.

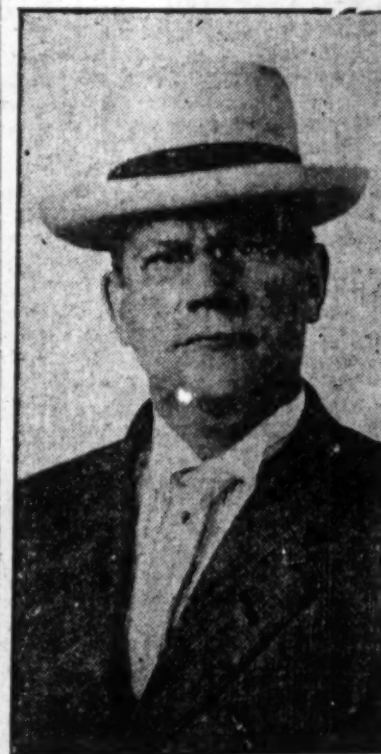
## MR. MELLEN MAY BE AN ARBITER

Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, has been asked by the Boston & Maine telegraphers to act as one of their arbitrators in their difference with the railroad company. It is understood that Mr. Mellen will accept if agreeable to the company.

Mr. Mellen writes a friend: "Despite all you may hear to the contrary, I have no connection whatever with the New Haven, and don't expect to have. I am retained to give information and advice when called upon at all reasonable times. I am in no sense an officer or employee."

GEORGE VON L. MEYER BACK  
George von L. Meyer, chairman of the New Haven stockholders protective committee, who has been abroad since July 1, returned on the steamship Mauretania to New York yesterday according to word just received here.

## E. S. HIGGINS NOW RUNNING LYNN'S POSTAL AFFAIRS



THEODORE W. SWIFT

Temporary postmaster at Lynn now superseded by Mr. Higgins

LYNN, Mass.—Edmund S. Higgins received commission as postmaster of Lynn from postoffice officials at Washington this morning. He takes charge of the office today, succeeding Theodore W. Swift, postoffice inspector of Boston, who has been temporarily in charge of the Lynn office, awaiting official recognition of Mr. Higgins. Conditions in this district will be restored to those before the merger with the Boston district, Feb. 1 last.

Howard E. Gowan under the new plan has assumed his former position of assistant postmaster. At the time of the merger he was retained in the service with the rank of assistant superintendent.

## COLLEGE STAFF TO BE INCREASED

DENTON, Tex.—Two teachers will be added to the faculty of the North Texas Normal College. Miss Rosalie Rathbone of Denton will be assistant teacher of domestic science. Prof. J. W. Pender of Paris will teach physiology and physical geography, according to Ft. Worth Herald.

## ALL ASPIRANTS ARE READY FOR THE CAMPAIGN

Four Gubernatorial Candidates Prepared to Start Out in Race Next Week—Luncheon in Colonel Benton's Honor

### WALSH'S PLATFORM

With the luncheon to Col. Everett C. Benton, Republican candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, by the Republican business men's committee at the American House this noon, and the outing of the Ward 10 Republican Club at Squantum today, at which Colonel Benton and other Republican candidates and leaders will speak, the preliminary maneuvering of the campaign will close.

The first of the week will see the four leading candidates for Governor, together with others on the state tickets, engaged in a carefully mapped out campaign. Congressman Gardner, Col. Benton's opponent for the Republican nomination, will be back in Hamilton from campaigning in the Maine third district tomorrow, and Monday he will begin work in Massachusetts in his own behalf.

From then until the primaries both the congressman and Colonel Benton will be obedient to their itineraries, which include automobile tours and speeches everywhere.

Charles S. Bird, the Progressive candidate, and Lieut.-Gov. David I. Walsh, the Democratic aspirant, will not be forced to make their contests until after the primaries, and while they do not propose to be idle in the meantime they have not planned such large campaign tours as have the two Republican rivals.

Colonel Benton has the field to himself today. Mr. Gardner could not get back in time for the Republican gathering at Squantum. Mr. Benton and Colonel Goetting, Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor and other Republican candidates are expected there.

The Republican business men's committee, which gave a luncheon to Colonel Benton today, is an organization composed of Republican business men from all parts of the state.

All will be in readiness for Mr. Walsh to begin his organized campaign by the first of the week, as his platform, which has been awaited for weeks, will be made public tomorrow. Mr. Walsh has prepared a 10,000 word message in which he tells where he stands on state and national issues.

Joseph Walker of Brookline, last year's Republican candidate for Governor, now a member of the Progressive party in Massachusetts, is in favor of giving to the people, through the initiative and referendum, the right to appeal from the "action or non-action" of the Legislature. Mr. Walker says:

"The initiative and referendum is a simple bit of political machinery, designed to permit an appeal to the voters at large from the action or non-action of the Legislature. It provides for placing upon the ballot any question upon petition of a sufficient number of voters. It is intended to be an extraordinary method of relief.

"The Massachusetts Progressives have recommended a law which provides for the submission of the question to the Legislature before it is put on the ballot, and also provides for perfecting amendments, after hearing and discussion, thus meeting a serious objection to the Oregon system.

"The most serious argument against the initiative and referendum is that the ordinary disinterested voter will not, in fact, give enough serious thought to questions upon a ballot to form and express an intelligent opinion. To offset it is the much more serious fact that representatives are, in fact, constantly subjected to pressure.

"Our old political parties are to a large extent dominated by machines or factions. Thus, when the public interest is at variance with such private or special interests, it is the public interest which suffers.

"The only effective remedy lies in the direct action of the voters.

"The initiative and referendum permit an appeal from representatives directly to the voters.

"No political machinery will of itself assure good government. No one will deny the fact that in our form of government the general body of the voters is the ultimate source of political power and authority.

"Those who oppose the initiative and referendum would deny the right of appeal from the 'substitutes or agents' to the principals—namely, the voters."

## BAILEY FAMILY HOLDS REUNION

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The fourteenth gathering of the Bailey-Bailey Family Association is being held here today in Glen Forest park, on the Merrimack. All descendants of the family have been invited.

Among the speakers are: Edwin A. Bailey of Lexington; Charles O. Bailey of Hyfield; Volney P. Bailey of Detroit; Henry Bailey of Newton; Dr. Stephen G. Bailey of Boston; Hollis R. Bailey of Cambridge; John William Bailey of Topsfield and Dr. Marshall H. Bailey of Cambridge.

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## Opening of Fall Millinery

which will take place

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 8th, 9th and 10th, 1913

As in the past, this display will form a true index to the modes that will rule during the coming season.

Your particular attention is directed to the splendidly broad collection of Imported Models, which surpasses in scope and beauty even our past presentations of French Millinery.

Contributors to this collection include Mme. Germaine, Mme. Pouyenne, Maison Lewis, Mme. Vimont, Evelyne Varon, Caroline Reboux, Jeanne Castel and Madame Louison.

Skilled living models will display this millinery, showing how the new Millinery styles are to be worn. There will be an added interest in the gowns that they will wear.

### Note

## FIRST TRAIN RUNS INTO C. N. R. TUNNEL

TORONTO, Ont.—The first passenger train was taken through the western heading of the Canadian Northern railway tunnel recently, when more than 200 members of the American Bar Association visited the work on invitation of S. P. Brown, chief engineer.

A memento of the occasion presented to those who made the trip into the interior of Mt. Royal was a bronze watch box, commemorative of the American Bar Association and also marking the record established by the tunnel engineers in their borings, according to a Montreal despatch to the Globe.

## PATENT OFFICE SHOWS PROFIT

WASHINGTON—The Herald says: The patent office has a net surplus in the treasury to its credit of \$7,160,017.95, according to a report submitted to Congress by former Commissioner of Patents Moore. The report shows conditions as of Dec. 31, 1912.

Connecticut still holds premier place for inventive genius. A patent was issued during 1912 for each 1158 persons in the state, this being the highest ratio of any of the states.

## GAIN IN STATE MOTOR LICENSES

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Up to date, 35,987 motor car owners of Missouri have taken out licenses from the secretary of state. The total number of licenses issued last year was 24,379. This shows an increase for the first seven months of 11,608 over the number licensed last year, says a Jefferson City despatch in the Star.

The total number this year doubtless will run to 45,000. The total revenue derived from these licenses last year was \$117,362.25.

## NEW HAVEN GIVES ORDERS TO BUY SAFETY SIGNALS

General Manager Bardo Presents Records Showing Millions Voted—Federal Inquiry Ends

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—In accordance with the order of Charles C. McChord of the interstate commerce commission, who is conducting the federal inquiry into the causes of and responsibility for the collision at North Haven, last Tuesday, C. L. Bardo, general manager of the New Haven railroad submitted today a statement of the expenditures authorized by the board of directors since the Bridgeport wreck, for the safety of passenger travel. This statement showed that from Aug. 31, 1911, to July 29, 1913, the expenditure of \$6,926,050.60 had been authorized. The appropriations included money for steel cars, experimental stock and train controls, air pumps for 38 locomotives and interlocking plants at various points.

The minutes of a meeting of the executive committee of the board of directors, Oct. 17, 1912, were also submitted. With President Mellen and Messrs. Morgan, Rockefeller, Miller, Barney, Skinner and Hemingway attending, the committee voted:

"That the policy of this company is that all passenger equipment purchased in the future should be of the all-steel type."

It was also voted that a searching investigation should be made and "nothing left undone for greater safety in the operation of the railroad."

The federal inquiry into the collision was concluded at 11:40, and Commissioner McChord said he would submit the evidence to the commission.

Engineer Augustus B. Miller, who drove the locomotive of the White Mountain express into the Bar Harbor train at North Haven last Tuesday morning, said he was doing the work of another engineer as well as his own for a week until last Tuesday.

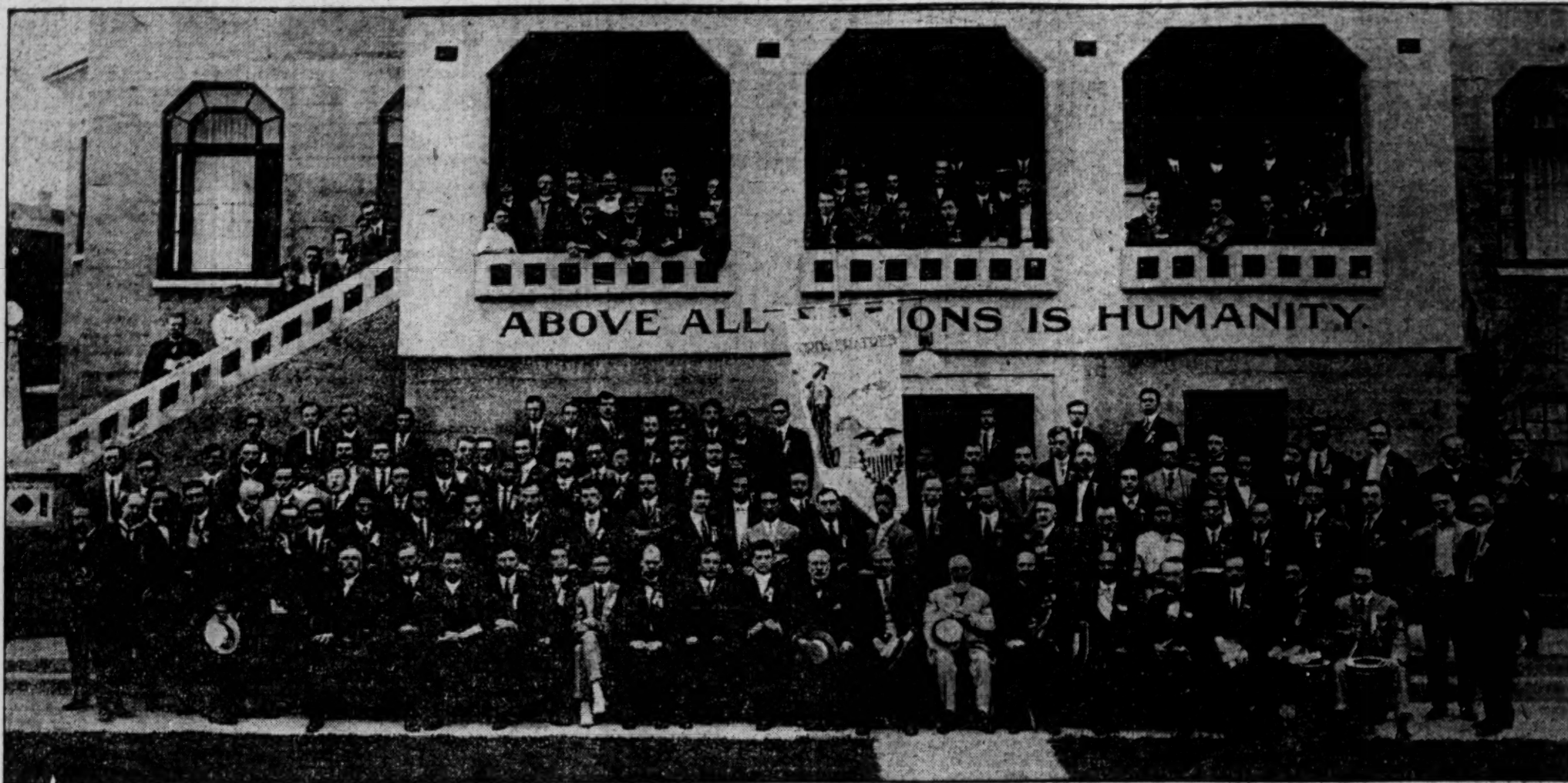
He said the officials had no right to criticize him, as they knew the conditions and had asked him to take the train out.

## SOLDIERS AT SHOOTING PRACTISE

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Companies K and I of the eighth regiment of Lynn are holding a practise shooting contest beginning this afternoon as part of the training for the fall regimental and state shoot.



# WORLD STUDENTS MAKE TOUR OF EASTERN CITIES



Delegates to international students' congress at Cornell University, gathered at Cosmopolitan Club house. Near middle of front row, in light clothes, is Andrew D. White; at left of him, in order, are Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education; Edwin D. Mead, George W. Nasmyth, president of the congress; Prof. Frank A. Fetter of Princeton University and Louis P. Lochner, secretary of the congress. At right of Dr. White is the Hungarian delegate, then other delegates from abroad.

Delegates From Many Lands Who Attended Successful Congress at Ithaca, N. Y., Will Be Guests at Reception

## FRIENDSHIP PROMOTED

**A**FTER attending the most successful congress in the history of their world-organization, students from many lands belonging to the Corda Fratres and kindred societies, which met at Ithaca, N. Y., are now touring some of the larger cities of the East.

One of the most noteworthy features of the congress and the one that will make for a more united America, was the large attendance of students from South and Central America. Mexico was likewise well represented.

From Buenos Aires came Alberto Venas, Arturo Capdevia, Diego Molinari and Braulio de Ipolita. The Argentine delegates were conspicuous during the entire congress, and their logical addresses aroused enthusiasm. No less interesting were the Brazilian delegates, Alvaro de Carvalho, and Francisco Freire de Carvalho.

The Chilean delegation consisted of Cesar Zelaya and Luis Ossa Lora. Peru sent as her representatives from leading universities Manuel Ochoa, Carlos Peralta, Pedro Orozco, Arbaldo Velez, Juan Armas, Federico Basadre y Crolmann and Dr. Fernandez Davila. The Colombian delegate was John A. Bonilla.

There were two delegates from Cuba, Bernardo Latour and Luis A. Baralt. Guatemala sent Francisco Galves-Portocarrero and Angel Arturo Rivero. The Mexican delegate was Emilio Guizar, Jr. Porto Rico was represented by Heliodoro Blanco Morales and Miguel A. Munoz.

Particular interest attached to the presence of the three Uruguayan delegates, Washington Escudero, Romeo Iacigalupi and Dinnisio Garmendia, because the congress voted to hold the next meeting, in 1915, in the city of Montevideo, capital of that republic.

To make the stay in this country as agreeable as possible for the South and Central Americans, the Pan-American Union placed Harry O. Sandberg, of the Bulletin staff, at the service of the delegates. Mr. Sandberg is now on a tour with the visitors and will be with them until they leave for home. A coming event is the reception to be tendered to all the delegates by President Wilson when the party reaches Washington.

## INDEBTEDNESS

TOTALS \$2,638,115

**LOS ANGELES**—The Tribune reports: A resolution was adopted by the city council establishing the amounts of money required for the various bonded indebtedness of the city for the current fiscal year, totaling \$2,638,115. This includes an item of \$19,887.50, interest on the proposed power bond issue of \$6,500,000.

Among the largest items are: Principal on 1901 water works bonds \$50,000, interest \$32,500; principal on 1903 sewer bonds \$25,000, interest \$28,125; principal on 1905 water works bonds \$37,500, interest \$48,000; interest on 1907 water works bonds \$689,724; interest on 1910 electric plant bonds \$157,500; principal on 1910 harbor improvement bonds \$75,000, interest \$128,250; interest on 1913 water works bonds \$79,915.

## ENLARGING COLLEGE BUILDING

**SASKATOON, Sask.**—A despatch from here to the Manitoba Free Press says: The university senate will ask the government to carry out a heavy building program next year. The improvements are expected to cost about \$500,000.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WOMEN TELL WHY THEY WISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Some time ago a memorial to the United States Congress seeking to secure a change in government for the District of Columbia, the district composing the seat of the United States government, was prepared by the District of Columbia Suffrage League. The memorial gave such a summary of the present governmental conditions and need of change that its principal sections are here presented for Monitor readers.

**T**HE laws of the District of Columbia are a jumble. They consist of the ancient English common law, old, unrecalled statutes of Maryland, and, in addition, an accretion of various desultory acts, made without order or coherence, passed from time to time by Congress, acting through committees composed of the representatives of distant communities, many of whom are in the District of Columbia for a very brief period of time. Moreover, these laws have often been passed as a result either of the caprice of some influential member of Congress or at the behest of some powerful interest which at the moment was able to divert the attention of the Congress and President from national affairs.

Criminal offenses in the District of Columbia are offenses against the laws of the United States and are prosecuted in the United States courts for the District of Columbia by the United States district attorney for the District of Columbia. The attorney general of the United States decides to what penalty, if any, the prisoner shall be sent.

The affairs of the district are managed by several different sets of authorities, usually quite independent of one another and without any appropriate, central, unifying administrative head. The following analysis of the district government, as now constituted by law, has been prepared by Maj. W. O. Owen, United States army, retired, who is a resident of the district:

1. Three commissioners, chosen by the President, exercise some measure of control over the affairs of the district. By law, one of these must be an officer of the engineer corps of the United States army with at least 15 years' training as an officer in active service. To assist him in his work of managing the civilian government of the people of the district, this army officer is allowed to choose from the engineer corps other officers junior to himself. These army officers are charged with the engineering work of the district, including construction and repair work, and with the preparation and recording of all contracts entered into by the district government. They control over 30 per cent of the annual appropriations for the district.

The two civilian commissioners are also appointed by the President, but have a voice in the control of less than 30 per cent of the annual appropriations made by Congress for the district. Save in so far as certain influential citizens act in their private capacity as confidential advisers of the President and members of Congress, the people of the district have absolutely no voice in the selection or removal of any of the commissioners.

2. The judges of the district courts are appointed by the President. The judges of the two higher courts hold their positions during good behavior, and, after 10 years of service and the attainment of the age limit, are allowed to resign on full pay for life. Although these judges must pass upon all questions affecting them and their property, neither the people nor the commissioners of the district have any voice in the selection or removal. These courts expend about 2 per cent of the annual appropriations of the District of Columbia.

3. The board of charities of the district is likewise appointed by the President. It is charged with the administration of the institutions of the district. The district commissioners receive and forward their estimates for the annual expenditures but have no voice or control over them. This board expends about 10 per cent of the annual appropriations of the district.

4. The board of children's guardians is appointed by the judges of the police

courts. Its expenditures are controlled in a measure by the board of charities.

5. The board of education, formerly under the commissioners, is now appointed by the supreme court of the District of Columbia. This board controls the educational affairs of the district. Its annual estimates are received and forwarded by the district commissioners, but the commissioners have no control over it. The board of education expends about 25 per cent of the annual appropriations of the District of Columbia.

6. The collection, purification, and storage of the water supply of the district, the care and control of the park system, and the appointment and control of the park police are in the hands of the war department of the national government.

7. The national guard of the District of Columbia is under the control of the commanding general, who is appointed by the President. This officer prepares and forwards his annual estimates through the district commissioners, but these officials have no control over his estimates or expenditures.

8. The National Zoological park is under the absolute management of the Smithsonian Institution. Although one half the cost of its maintenance is charged to the District of Columbia, neither the district commissioners nor the people have any voice in its administration.

9. The tax assessors of the District of Columbia are appointed by the commissioners. Once appointed, they can be removed only for "inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office." In effect, therefore, their appointment is for life. The beautiful effects of this provision are well set forth in the report on assessment and taxation on real estate in the District of Columbia published by the House of Representatives. (Sixty-second Congress, second session, report number 1215.)

10. The street railways and gas companies of the district are under the control of the interstate commerce commission.

11. The care of the district irresponsible, which costs the district over \$300,000 per annum, is under the department of the interior.

12. The register of wills, the recorder of deeds, the notaries public, the United States marshal, and the United States district attorney for the District of Columbia are appointed by the President of the United States.

The accounts of the district, without correlation or coordination, are found scattered through four different ledgers and are audited by several different auditors in various departments of the government of the United States. The accounts for parks, water supply, etc., are recorded in the treasury department on the ledgers for the war department, and are audited by the auditor for the war department.

The accounts for the irresponsible and the national zoological park are placed on the ledgers of the department of the interior and audited by the auditor for this department.

The accounts for the courts, the prisoners, the marshal, and district attorney for the District of Columbia go to the ledgers of the department of justice, while still other accounts are placed on the ledgers of the District of Columbia.

These last go to the auditor for the state and other departments.

The accounts for the Smithsonian Institution are recorded in the books of the department of the interior and are audited by the auditor of that department. Still other accounts, paid from the accounts of the District of Columbia, do not reach the auditor for the District of Columbia, except as a matter of settled and then only in the shape of informal memoranda.

Thus over 40 per cent of the annual expenditures of the District of Columbia are outside the control of either the people or the commissioners of the district. Over 30 per cent of the expenditures for the civil government are controlled by four officers of the United States army and less than 30 per cent of the total annual expenses remain in the control of the two civilian members of the board of commissioners.

The District of Columbia is the successor of the corporation of Washington and Georgetown and all of the property of said corporation and of the county of Washington is vested in the District of Columbia. (Rev. Stat., District of Columbia, p. 40, sec. 9d.)

The act of Feb. 21, 1871, makes of the District of Columbia "a body corporate for municipal purposes" which "may contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded," "exercise all other powers of a municipal corporation not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States."

The District of Columbia can be sued and can become liable for any damage which may occur to any individual within the district because of the carelessness or inattention of any one of the employees of the District of Columbia. Not one of these employees is responsible in the remotest degree to the people of the District of Columbia, whose property will have to be taxed to pay the judgment of the United States court. The United States can not be sued without its previous consent being given.

The power to legislate is lacking in the present system of district government. With the exception of minor city ordinances, which may be enacted by the commissioners, the city is dependent for all necessary legislation upon the National Congress, which acts as a municipal council for the city of Washington. Among the thousands of citizens who have lived in the district for many years and are thoroughly conversant with local needs and conditions, there are many who are amply qualified to take part in the work of local legislation, but under the present system this work is laid on the shoulders of Congress, which is preoccupied and overburdened with national affairs. The President of the United States and the Senate and House of Representatives are compelled to give to our local affairs time which should be devoted to the interests of the nation. Neither can give the time nor the attention to the business affairs of the District of Columbia which are necessary for the proper administration of the district government. The time of senators and representative is very naturally devoted to their own states and districts, with whose business and industrial interests they are closely identified. The district is, in fact, often compelled to wait several years for the enactment of laws which are almost unanimously demanded by the people of the district and

which are of purely local application. Meanwhile the people of the district are, in large measure, the helpless victims of grasping private corporations, which exploit their necessities and scorn their petitions for relief.

It is the desire of the District Suffrage League that federal powers and functions in the District of Columbia shall remain unimpaired and undiminished and that a free and democratic form of government shall be established in the District of Columbia with representation in Congress and municipal control of purely local affairs.

We shall not presume to dictate to Congress or to the people of the district regarding the details of the model system of government which should be established in the District of Columbia. We will be content with any form of government which, while carefully conserving federal control of federal affairs, will insure district control of district affairs. In order, however, that these principles may be fully established and safeguarded, we most respectfully submit for your consideration the following suggestions:

1. Equal suffrage for men and women in the District of Columbia, including municipal suffrage for federal employees who do not exercise the right of municipal suffrage elsewhere.
2. The concentration of all district governmental powers, legislative, executive, and judicial, in the hands of a responsible commission directly elected by the people and, through the initiative, referendum, and recall, directly subject to the control of the people.
3. Direct primaries.
4. Proportional representation.
5. A corrupt-practices act effectively outlawing bribery.
6. The divorce of national from local issues in elections.
7. A publicity pamphlet, as in Oregon.

## SLATE AND SHALE IN LINOLEUMS

Slate and shale are used to a considerable extent in the manufacture of pigments and as filler in the manufacture of oilcloth and linoleums, the total quantity used for this purpose in 1912, according to the United States geological survey press bulletin, being 20,964 short tons, valued at \$121,482. This was an increase of 4454 tons in quantity and of \$16,031 in value over the output for 1911.

The 1912 output of slate and shale used for paints and for fillers came from Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, California and Georgia—named in the order of their production, Pennsylvania producing over 84 per cent of the total output in the United States. The shales which are used in the paint trade are classed as black, yellow and red shales.

## ROAD TO REBUILD AND ADD TO SHOPS

**DALLAS, Tex.**—While nothing definite has been given out as to the building of the new Trinity & Brazos Valley Railroad shops at Teague, further than that they will be rebuilt at the earliest moment, it is intimated that there will be an addition to the rebuilt shops almost as large as the old shops, says a despatch in the News.

It is also understood that as soon as the old shops can be rebuilt a store-room and office building will be erected separate from the main shop building.

## If You Have Never Used a Pictorial Review Pattern

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### Pictorial Review Patterns

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October styles and magazines now on sale at the Pattern Counter.

## Jordan Marsh Company

## VOCATIONAL TRAINING FACTS GATHERED IN FOREIGN LANDS

**WASHINGTON**—Education in foreign countries has special attention in a survey just issued for free distribution by the United States bureau of education, in the belief that foreign experience is particularly valuable at this time for affording light on school problems now under discussion in the United States.

In vocational training especially, the report points out, foreign experience needs to be considered. Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Norway, and other European nations for many years have been making provision for industrial and technical instruction "in public schools, and their systems, while undoubtedly not adaptable as a whole to American conditions, should aid materially in solving the vocational problem in the United States.

English-speaking countries have been later in adapting education to industrial needs. Canada, like the United States, is now wrestling with the problem; a commission on industrial training has been investigating the subject for the past three years. Scotland has been unusually successful in providing continuation schools that avoid the danger

of too early specialization. In Ireland municipal technical schools are transforming the city industries, just as the rural industries were transformed by the earlier agricultural movement. England herself, according to the report, "is gaining leadership among the nations by the close organization of all the agencies, social and educational, directed to the improvement of rural life."

In England the necessity for better adjustment to industrial needs has been brought home by the failure of the children to continue their education beyond the primary school. It is estimated that six out of seven English children never appear in school after reaching the age of 15.

Practically every civilized nation is considered to some extent in the bureau's report. Among special topics considered are: Health work in the schools of Great Britain; rural schools in Denmark; the teachers' syndicates in France; education for citizenship in Germany; instruction for emigrants in Italy; Robert College in Constantinople, an American foundation; Russia's efforts for rural uplift, and the partial adoption in New South Wales of the educational program of the labor party.



We announce

The 8th Anniversary

Sale of the

## Henry Siegel Store

Beginning Monday, September 8th, and continuing one week



# Auto League Posting Highways

## TIRES FOR THE ELECTRIC ARE MORE SENSITIVE

Although Not Put to as Hard Use as on Gasoline Car, They Show the Effects of Neglect More Quickly

## ARE SPECIALLY MADE

In perfecting an ideal tire for electrics, two fundamental qualities, resiliency and durability, must be incorporated in order to make a desirable tire, says the Motor Print. The tire must not be made so resilient for the purpose of saving power, that it will not wear for a reasonable mileage, and on the other hand, durability cannot be accomplished at too great an expense of resiliency.

There are very few people who differentiate between tires for gasoline cars and the specially built tires for electrics. The electric tire is highly resilient, and consequently super-sensitive to the effects of under-inflation and overloading.

However, any automobile engineer knows that the tire on a gas-driven car absorbs more energy than the one on an electric car. The gas car tire's ordinary, plain weave fabric, in which the warp and filling have the same strength, laid on the bias, gives the maximum strength and durability. Four, five or six plies of this fabric impregnated with gum and vulcanized together as a unit, form a body of considerable rigidity.

This rigidity when performing its duties as a tire, utilizes considerable energy to produce the flexing of the walls of the tire. In the case of the gas car's tire, the recoil is taken care of almost entirely by the air pressure, because the fabric walls are quite sluggish in this respect.

Now, in order to produce a more efficient tire, that is a tire that would consume less power, a change in the structure of the fabric was the first thing undertaken when our engineers began experimental work to perfect a special tire for electrics. One of the most efficient tires is made of fabric, which consists simply of warp threads or small cords, all parallel to each other, and surrounded and separated by a thin envelope of rubber.

The several plies of this fabric are placed at 45 degrees with each other. Thus by having each individual end of each ply of fabric entirely surrounded by rubber of high elasticity and resiliency, the casing walls flex with the minimum of resistance. The difference in the rigidity in the walls of a tire intended for a gasoline car and one for an electric may readily be seen by simply depressing a deflated sample of each tire with the thumb.

At one step in the evolution of the electric tire, a fabric compound of warp threads with the exception of a very light filling thread spaced every 3/4 inch was tried. This filling thread was used simply to facilitate handling the fabric, and at the time of its conception nobody thought any serious loss efficiency would result. The effect, however, was to reduce the efficiency.

Among other things tried was laying the warp fabric at an angle greater than 45 degrees with the center line of the tread. A point was found between 55 and 60 degrees where the efficiency was a maximum, but latter arrangement proved to give decidedly inferior wearing qualities. This last mentioned point is a good example of the statement made, that high excellence in one quality might be offset economically by a sacrifice among the others.

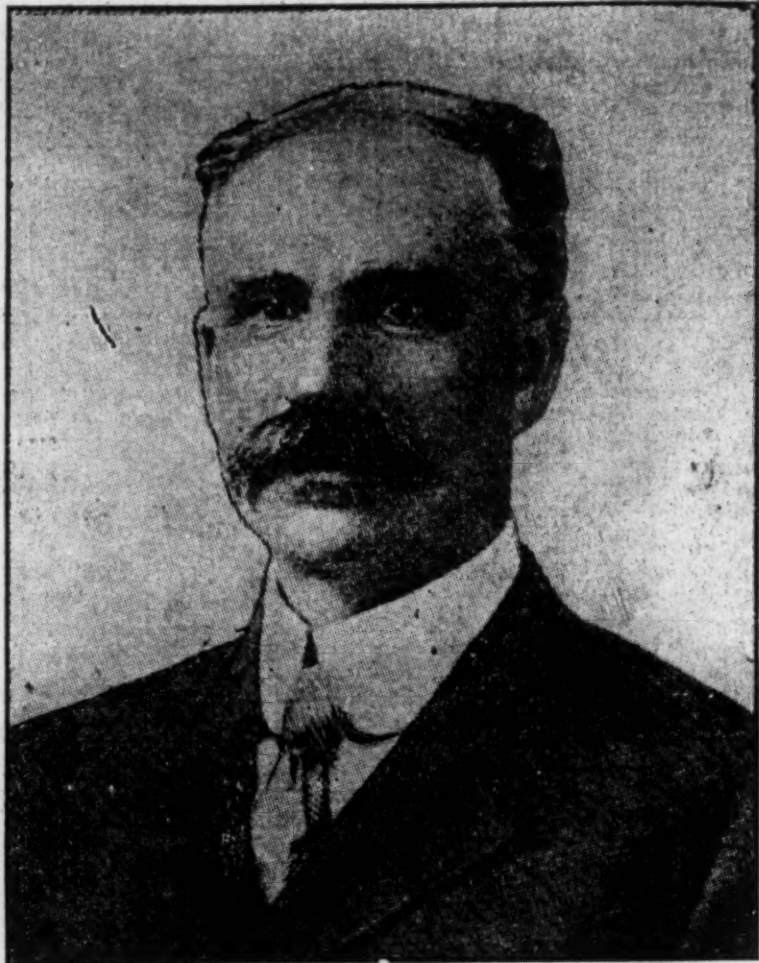
In discussing the question of efficiency great importance has been attached to the internal friction phase of the situation. This is important to the electric vehicle engineer, and shows just how anxious he is to see less and less of his battery energy wasted by the tires.

Tires wear out and others must be had to take their places. Now tires on gasoline cars give certain service, and if the tire on an electric does not equal the performance of the one on the gas car, people say hard things about the tire makers.

Now it is very true that for some time past complaints have reached the makers about the limited life of the tires. It has been explained that the tire makers had to build for the electric a tire which structurally was less firm and substantial in order to make it consume the minimum amount of power. A little better gum was put into this tire, and absolutely the best cotton that could be bought, whereupon it was found under tests that just as long life came from these tires as from gas car tires under similar tests.

When the public failed to get the mileage the tests had shown they were entitled to, the tire makers were puzzled. It took some time to find that overloading or under-inflation was the cause of the whole situation, the explanation being that the walls of the fabric flex so readily that with under-inflation or overloading, resulting in premature failure. It is certain that some very good types of tires have been forced off the market because of the practice of underinflating the cars. True, an electric is slower and easier than a gas-powered car on tires, but an electric tire is more sensitive to neglect than the tire used on a gasoline car.

Artistic Blue and White Sign Boards Have Been Set Up at Junctions of Roads Within Radius of 15 or 20 Miles of City—Working on Fine Road to Lawrence



FRED HORNE  
President of Lowell Auto League Club

LOWELL, Mass.—That no one shall mistake the way to the "city of opportunity" is the purpose of the Lowell Automobile League. Lowell, situated at the point where the Merrimack river changes from a southerly to an easterly direction of flow, is really the gateway to New Hampshire. Northward from the city the splendid state roads on both sides of the river, form a connecting link with the best roads in the northern state, which follow the beautiful banks of the Merrimack nearly to the White mountains. Moreover, Lowell itself, a great manufacturing city, is the center of a large farming and residential district. All these considerations have induced the league to design a conspicuous yet pleasing sign in blue and white, by which at every doubtful junction of roads within a radius of 15 or 20 miles of Lowell, the traveler will be guided to the best road to the city.

An enthusiastic committee of the league is attending to the details of this considerable piece of work, of which the greater part is already accomplished. It is the desire of the league that similar organizations in neighboring cities shall cooperate in the mutual erection of such signs, and it is expected that definite steps may soon be taken to bring this about.

In conjunction with the municipal affairs committee of the local Board of Trade, the league through its committee has been able to prepare a model set of traffic rules, which were adopted by the municipal council. A marked improvement in traffic conditions of the downtown streets was the immediate result. The league members are active in setting an example of proper obedience.

## PICK ROUTE FOR LINCOLN HIGHWAY

DETROIT, Mich.—The route of the Lincoln highway is practically settled. This is the information just brought to Detroit by Henry B. Joy, president, and Carl G. Fisher and A. R. Pardington, vice-presidents of the Lincoln Highway Association, on their return from Colorado Springs, where they attended the conference of Governors and presented the plans for this great transcontinental route.

An official statement has been issued to the thousands of subscribers to the \$10,000,000 fund now being raised.

## HOW TO APPLY A TIRE

Before applying tires remove rust and all other foreign matter. If the tire has been ridden deflated at any time mud may have accumulated on the rim and unless this is removed the tire cannot adjust itself properly, says L. Greenwald. Soapstone dusted on the rim will act as a lubricant and make it much easier for the tire beads to slip into their correct position, thereby reducing the danger of pinching the inner tube to a minimum.

Before placing the inner tube inside of case inflate just enough to round it out. (Do not use a tube of the wrong size and be sure that the spreader of the valve is adapted for the particular type of case, whether regular clincher, quick detachable clincher or Q. D. cable base.) Dust tube and inside of case with talc, which will reduce the friction and prevent adhesion of the tube to case after heated in service. If too much talc is used, however, and any water should work its way on the inside of the tire there is danger of grit and attending injury to the tube. Powdered graphite is not quite so nice to handle as talc but is a much more durable lubricant.

servance of the regulations, thus materially aiding the police in educating the drivers of vehicles in the rules of the street.

The work of the league for the improvement of highways has been effective, special interest being taken in the new boulevard skirting the Merrimack river between Lowell and Lawrence, the neighboring city down the river. This road, nearing completion, will remove the only break in a fine highway on the riverbank extending from the White mountains to the sea.

Not all the activities of the league are of a public nature as the inmates of the orphanages of the city can testify. Once a year these little folks are treated to an all-day automobile trip and picnic provided by members of the league and their friends.

Some years ago the league came into national prominence through the automobile races on the "Merrimack valley course," held under the auspices of the league. All the drivers of international reputation were entered, and the races were unique from the varied nature of the course. The results were pronounced among the most successful of the national circuit.

The league has a membership of nearly 150. The officers are as follows: Fred Horne, president; George R. Dana, first vice-president; P. O'Hearn, second vice-president; George E. King, secretary; Edward B. Carney, treasurer; Robert F. Marden, F. P. Cheney and George H. Runcles, executive committee. Chairman of committees, legislation, A. S. Howard; publicity, Robert F. Marden; signs, George H. Runcles; highways, F. P. Cheney; traffic, F. Hanchett.

## NEW DISTRICTS NAMED FOR F. A. M.

Secretary Gibson of the Federation of American Motorcyclists has just announced the exact territory to be included in each of the eight districts into which the country has been divided, with an F. A. M. director to preside over the motorcycle clubs in each district. The new arrangement for government by districts was made at the convention in July, but the territory to be covered by each district was not decided at that time.

As announced by Secretary Gibson, the districts are constituted as follows:

New England district—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.  
Atlantic district—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware.  
Southern district—Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Cuba, Porto Rico, Panama.  
Lake district—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin.  
North central district—Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri.  
South central district—Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas.  
North Pacific district—Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Alaska.  
South Pacific district—Utah, Arizona, Nevada, California, Guam, Philippine Islands.

**NOISES FROM THE CLUTCH**  
When grating or squeaking is heard when the clutch is applied, the fault is usually due to lack of proper lubrication of the clutch fork or its equivalent. In cases where there are no ball bearings used, the noises are almost sure to result when the wearing surfaces become dry and hot, and the latter should always be well oiled if not equipped with grease lubricators.

## ALCOHOL FOR REMOVING CARBON

Alcohol is a good solvent for removing carbon from the cylinders of a motor, and if used carefully will not injure the engine in any way. The driver must be careful, however, to get oil back into the cylinders again before putting the motor to hard work. Kerosene is also a good solvent and is not at all likely to interfere with the lubrication.

## CIVIC ATTITUDE HAS CHANGED IN LAST FEW YEARS

Use of Some 50,000 Motor Trucks on City Streets Is Now Hailed as Mark of Progress—Contrasted With the Past

## INNOVATIONS GROW

As we look out on a modern city street, crowded with street cars, automobiles, motor trucks and a variety of other traffic, it is hard to realize that little more than 50 years ago even horse-drawn cars were unknown in some of our progressive cities of today, says W. K. Chilcott, general sales manager of a big motor truck company, who was recently sent an old clipping from a Springfield, Mass., newspaper, giving an interesting side-light on the civic attitude of that day toward innovations which are now considered commonplace.

"Are the citizens of this town," asked the newspaper, "ready to have a railroad established in one of our principal streets? Already a petition has been presented to our Legislature and if the project is carried out, it will certainly endanger our citizens and reduce the value of real estate on the street in question fully 50 per cent."

"Besides, how many men and horses are to be thrown out of employment by the organization of this new corporation that are now getting constant employment in the transportation of merchandise. At the rate we are progressing, it will not be long before a poor man will have to do without wood for his family unless it is drawn to his door by a corporation car or team."

"Our citizens should remonstrate in earnest against this scheme."

What a change the modern methods of today have brought about. Nowadays most everything we eat, wear and use is brought to our door in up-to-the-minute self-propelled vehicles.

And the sight of business vehicles coming through the streets excites no comment whatever. In fact, considerably over 50,000 business motor wagons are in use throughout the United States. More than 4000 are operated in New York city alone and the Chicago registrations are said to run in the neighborhood of 3000. And the use of motor trucks has penetrated to nearly every city in the land and almost every service requiring the transportation of merchandise. Trucks are used for industrial, commercial, municipal and federal purposes in more than 300 different kinds of service.

These uses are rapidly being extended too, as truck makers broaden out their lines to meet the special requirements of business institutions that heretofore have been served entirely by the horse. Judging by the present state and city registrations of motor trucks compared with those of a year ago, it is fair to assume that the number of motor trucks in use will double within the next 12 months.

## MOTORCYCLE NOTES

On account of the rapid increase in membership of the New Jersey Motorcycle Club, the present rooms will be abandoned for larger quarters.

Members of the Muncie (Ind.) Motorcycle club are finding much pleasure this summer in the game of motorcycle hare and hounds. The game was originated last spring by the St. Louis club.

The F. A. M. is celebrating its tenth birthday party in Brooklyn. The celebrations started yesterday and will continue through tomorrow. Many cyclists are in attendance from all over the country.

A volunteer squad of 25 motorcyclists has been sworn in to assist the officers of Aurora, Ill., in enforcing the speed ordinances.

An Englishman has equipped his motorcycle with a wireless telegraph apparatus and can receive messages as he is traveling about.

More than 2500 Los Angeles motorcyclists participated in the run of the Los Angeles Motorcycle Club to Venice for its annual outing on the beach.

A new record for a motorcycle trip from Chicago to Denver has been established by Harvey Bernard and John Purdy of Chicago. Riding on a single speed, 8-horsepower motorcycle, with side-car attachment, the young men made the 1200-mile trip in just four days, riding only in the day time. The weight of the outfit exclusive of the riders was 580 pounds.

The Tri-City Motorcycle Club of Moline and Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, Ia., has grown so rapidly in the four weeks since its organization that plans are being made to erect a building to be used as a club house.

**AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED**  
Sept. 6.....From 6:41 p. m. to 4:45 a. m.  
Sept. 7.....From 6:30 p. m. to 4:45 a. m.  
Sept. 8.....From 6:37 p. m. to 4:47 a. m.  
Sept. 9.....From 6:35 p. m. to 4:48 a. m.  
Sept. 10.....From 6:34 p. m. to 4:49 a. m.  
Sept. 11.....From 6:32 p. m. to 4:50 a. m.  
Sept. 12.....From 6:30 p. m. to 4:51 a. m.  
Sept. 13.....From 6:29 p. m. to 4:52 a. m.

# Tire Taxes

## Which We Pay for You in No-Rim-Cut Tires

### No Other Maker Does It

The cost of tire upkeep lies mainly in these three shortcomings:

Rim-Cutting—Blow-Outs—Loose Threads.

We spend fortunes each year—spent by no other maker—to minimize these costs.

We save tire users in these ways many millions of dollars. And Goodyear tires, on this account, outsell any other.

Note now how we do it.

## The Rim-Cut Tax

Our No-Rim-Cut tire ends rim-cutting completely, and we control the way.

The method we use—the only feasible method—is protected by secrecy.

The rim-cutting tax is enormous.

Careful statistics, made by public accountants, prove that rim-cutting ruins almost one clincher tire in three.

We wipe out all that tax.

## The Blow-Out Tax

Most blow-outs are caused by wrinkled fabric, shrinking its part of the strain.

The wrinkles are caused by curing, under fierce compression, on an iron core. All tires save Goodyears are cured on iron cores alone.

No-Rim-Cut tires are final-cured on air bags, shaped like inner tubes. They are vulcanized on elastic air, as you use them.

Thus the fabric adapts itself to actual road conditions. Wrinkles are

stretched out. Every inch of every layer does its share of duty.

We add to our tire cost \$1500 daily to thus save blow-outs for you.

## Loose Tread Tax

Tread separation usually occurs close to the breaker strip—an essential fabric used at the base of the tread in all standard tires.

We use a patented fabric, woven with hundreds of quarter-inch holes. The tread rubber, in its plastic state, is forced down through these holes. Then the tire is vulcanized en masse.

Thus hundreds of large rubber rivets are formed to prevent tread separation.

We paid \$50,000 for rights to this method, and no other maker employs it.

## We Pay It All

All this extra expense is to save you expense—save you many times what it costs us.

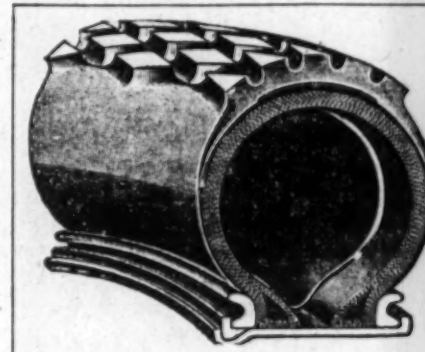
At one time—on this account—No-Rim-Cut tires cost one-fifth more than others.

But multiplied output has cut cost of production until it balanced this extra cost.

Now no standard tire of any type costs less than No-Rim-Cut tires.

So you get these savings, without a penny of tax, by simply insisting on Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

Read the facts again and judge if you want them. If so, bear in mind that no other tire gives them. Our dealers are everywhere.



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AKRON, OHIO  
**No-Rim Cut Tires**  
With All-Weather Treads

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Phone, Back Bay 3335-6-7-8

**WORCESTER BRANCH, 671 MAIN STREET. Phone Park 416-915.**

(13451)

## AUTOMOBILE NOTES

The supreme court of New York has handed down a decision that a municipality has the right to regulate a taxicab service which uses the city streets.

The contract which has been given out for the automobile number plates for the state of New York calls for a chocolate colored background instead of the blue one used this year. Otherwise the plates will be practically the same as those of 1913.

This has been a record year for automobiles licensed in Massachusetts. No less than 51,870 number plates had been issued for pleasure cars up to Monday and 5400 for trucks. Nine hundred and three special licenses had been granted to automobilists from other states.

It is a good plan to blow out a tire pump once or twice before using it to inflate the tire. The pump is almost always carried under the tonneau seat where it is sure to collect some dirt and if this is not blown out, it is likely to get inside of the tire and cause much trouble.

Los Angeles has a novel way of enforcing the time limit for automobiles. An automobile is allowed 15 consecutive minutes in the same place and an officer will make a chalk mark on the tire and one on the curb showing the time the car stopped there and if he finds the stop exceeds the limit, a summons is attached to the steering wheel.

Under the auspices of the Chicago, Black Hills and Yellowstone Park Highway Association, a party has just laid out an improved and direct motor route to the park from Chicago. The route runs through Madison, Racine, Manitowish, Pierre, Rapid City, the Black Hills and Cody, Wyoming. It is said to be both shorter and better than the former route by way of Denver.

In a report to the members of the Massachusetts State Automobile Association President L. R. Speare of that body brings to light many facts of interest

## After the Car Is Chosen

### The Question of Supplies

Here we can be of great service to you Complete Fittings from Top to Tires Catalogues Sent on Request

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Tel. Back Bay 6115

## READING SHOPS TO BUILD ENGINES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Within the next week or 10 days it is expected that the various departments of the Reading railroad shops will go on increased hours, according to a Reading despatch in the North American.

Orders have been given to build 10 of the most modern type freight locomotives, and the work is to be rushed to completion. The locomotives will weigh about 100 tons each.

## LOOK FOR LEAKY TUBES

Much gas is wasted through the fact that very few owners take the trouble to see whether all the tubes in their acetylene system are in good order. This is not only wasteful; but such neglect is apt to result in serious trouble at an awkward time. A good test for leaks is to smear the parts with soapy water, and turn on the gas. If there are any leaks, bubbles will appear.

## WORN GEARS THE CAUSE

Noises that proceed from the rear axle near or in the differential case, are usually caused by worn or not properly lubricated gears. When such a noise is discovered lubricating the gears should be tried, and if this fails to remedy the trouble, the car should be sent to the repair shop, the gears examined, and if worn renewed at once.

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# America in Review

ALL that was anticipated of the visit of Viscount Haldane to America and his address before the American Bar Association in its significance as a tribute from the highest judicial seat of England to the people of this continent was realized and more, for there developed a broader meaning than a passing compliment.

The lord high chancellor broke the precedent of four centuries in leaving his post. He could only come by the King's consent, he came on no pleasure trip, as the failure to carry long proved, and he delivered no technical address. Speaking to the people rather than to the lawyers, he made a plea for ethics rather than law, and his particular point was that the three peoples represented by the members from the States and the Dominion and himself had it in their power to accomplish the greatest of ends if they united in their pursuit. It was the broadly international tone of the address, making it political instead of professional, that carried the incident of the high judge's presence to its greater importance.

Pendency of such issues as the regulation of tolls for the Panama canal, which all of England and a large proportion at least of America believe is being treated by the United States with disregard of a treaty with Great Britain, and that of the naval policy of Canada, not to mention the common interest in Mexico, are making the relations between the English speaking nations more than ordinarily sensitive. The lord high chancellor cannot be thought to have come here on any errand of special relation to the problems that await settlement, but the message of unity between these countries would fail of value if it did not come to a bearing upon the practical affairs that concern them. In the light of it, the differences that in another stage of civilization might engender war become unworthy any but the fairest and frankest treatment by governments that have an alliance deeper than treaties can prescribe.

## Former President Speaks for Higher Learning

The other development at the Montreal assemblage of the American lawyers, and hardly second personally to the tribute to Lord Haldane, was the demonstration for William Howard Taft. There is no qualification of the regard in which the profession holds the former President, and its expression was hearty. It marks his easy return to distinction in the profession that has an evident hold on his affections. While Mr. Taft, like the English visitor, did not forget the professional nature of the gathering he also spoke broadly, touching common interest in his plea for a higher standing in legal education.

Preparation for the bar has been a miscellaneous process in America and there has been no uniformity in the requirements for admission and no semblance of a standard in education prior to the study of law. The argument for a required schooling has been effectively met by the instancing of some of the great men of the nation, who would have been deprived of such a career if a school diploma had been required. Mr. Taft took the most familiar of these, that of Lincoln, and met it by the statement that the plea which used this for its aid would, if carried to its practical application, be an argument that schooling was in no degree an essential to fitness for legal practice.

The Lincoln instance is not alone; it stands as the conspicuous one of a period when men were prepared for admission to the bar by any process they might choose so long as it led to the point of knowledge some local examiner might require. The traditions of the profession are rich in stories of the short cuts to the bar, all the way from Patrick Henry's six weeks from this country store to admission to those that are familiar in every county seat. A considerable advance has been made toward a standard for admission and the states are being equipped with boards of examiners.

There is, however, a continuing disposition to keep the profession open to the young men who have worked out their own general education or even gathered their knowledge of the law outside the professional schools. The argument for a school requirement loses its force when it is observed that success in practice and real distinction at the bar do not follow along a line of specified education. The schools still have to compete with the self instruction that has had its defenders and its distinguished examples, and the sentiment is still prevalent that the state's or the court's requirement is that the applicant shall show himself equipped and does not include inquiry as to where the equipment was gained.

## Attack Begun on the Anthracite Bulwarks

Attorney General McReynolds has taken up the government's pursuit of the hard coal combination at the point where it was left by the Taft administration when it secured in December last, an order for the dissolution of the Temple Iron Company and the cancellation of what were known as the 65 per cent contracts. The supreme court did not sustain the government's contention at that time that there existed a general combination among the coal-carrying roads and left the door open for the more particular pursuit that the new administration has now begun.

The control of the hard coal supply of the country is notoriously held by the group of men who are owners of these roads. No monopoly is apparently more complete, but it has failed to fall within the power of the government to direct it or of the courts to break it up. Mr. McReynolds in beginning the suit against the Reading company declares that if

the combination of companies now existing is not broken up it will in time own or control every ton of commercially available anthracite known to exist. Joined with the Reading in the government proceedings are eight subsidiary railroad and coal companies, the capital of the group standing at more than \$250,000,000 and the combined debt reaching \$350,000,000. This aggregation represents a power more complete as to the product it handles than any other in the country, and its domination of the fuel supply is not disputed. It has been successful in its past defenses against court attack and it will offer the supreme test of the government's ability to break a monopolistic control of a commodity.

There is less assurance of practical benefit to the consumer in the beginning of a suit for dissolution because of the failure of the past proceedings to reduce the cost of the product controlled by the trust successfully attacked. The dissolution of the Standard Oil Company has not been followed by a relief in price. There is a prevailing opinion, not without some warrant in fact, that the methods of the Standard, unfair as they were in the treatment of competition, had brought petroleum products to a lower range of prices than they would have reached through competition between small concerns. There is no similarity in the coal situation. The cost is nowhere regarded as reasonable. The tribute paid the combination is recognized. The breaking of the monopoly seems to have better promise of general benefit.

Experience has been of some value in showing that the mere dissolution of a trust is not the means of lowering prices. It has brought hardly more than a rearrangement of stockholdings. But Mr. McReynolds is on record as an opponent of the method of dissolution that has been used in the cases where the government has technically won. He was employed in one of these suits and protested against the "pro rata" distribution of the stock of the dissolved trust. He proposes that the courts shall handle the property beyond the point of the verdict and secure its disposition beyond the control of the men who have made up the offending monopolistic concern. There is good ground for expectation, in case the suits succeed, that at least there will be a discoverable connection between the breaking of a trust and the cost of the product to the user.

## Water Flows from Pacific Into the Canal

The last day of August marked a visible advance in the occupation of the Panama canal, when the barrier that held the waters of the Pacific from the section of the Miraflores locks was broken by the discharge of 20 tons of dynamite buried in the Gamboa dike. The dislodged earth and stone fell back in a disorder that made easy the widening by the stream itself of a channel that a single spade opened for a rivulet that soon became a torrent 400 feet wide. The canal excavation rapidly filled and a cut of nearly a mile in length, of 300 feet width and 41 feet depth was lost to sight as the ocean entered upon its occupation up to the locks, a permanent tenant. Two days later the dredges began the final work of removing the similar barrier that holds back the Atlantic, and when this is accomplished the sections between the locks and the two oceans will be filled, and ships may advance from either end to the locks.

So far as these steps may be measured in relation to the actual possession of the entire canal, they seem to fulfill the promise of the engineer, Colonel Goethals, and to forecast the passage by some sort of vessels of the entire channel by the middle of October. They take their place in the story of progress which is near enough to its end to furnish the unusual satisfaction of a great undertaking achieved within the period that was set at the beginning.

## New York's Candidates for Mayor Are Several

Mayor Gaynor of New York received a nomination for election Wednesday that had the value of being spectacular and novel. Some 15,000 citizens filled the space in City Hall square, processions moved in from various sections of the city, 50 bands rivaled each other in music and the mayor, standing on the steps, was informed of his nomination direct from the people. His response was a model in brevity and a vigorous promise to use the

spade, the emblem of his cause, to shovel out the grafters and the self-seekers from the city's control.

It was a strongly anti-Tammany manifestation that had its only qualification in the fact that Mr. Gaynor was recently a seeker for the Tammany nomination and that his turning to the people was the result of his defeat in a meeting of Mr. Murphy and a few of his counselors in a room at Delmonico's, which was fittingly ridiculed by the mayor in his speech.

The entrance of the mayor into the field leaves the city in the uncertainty of another contest of the familiar sort, when the presence of several candidates has made possible Tammany's continuance in at least partial power. It is the prevailing New York opinion, however, that the mayor will draw his vote from the Tammany column to a sufficient extent to bring about either his election or that of Mr. Mitchell, the fusion choice. His success in bringing about the signing of the contracts for the subways, the key to the use of the spade as his token, is evidently to be a large issue on the personal side of the contest, while it may be suspected that his general defense of the police will be the less apparent but not less attractive claim to the favor of the voters.

## Mexican Situation Is Favorable to Restored Order

During a respite from the diplomatic developments that were summed up in the address of President Wilson to Congress, the Mexican situation seems to be tending toward some sort of solution of the difficulty by the Mexicans. President Huerta is represented as in constant communication with Washington through a chain consisting of the secretary of the American embassy at his capital, Mr. Lind at Veracruz and the state department.

The effect of President Wilson's advice to the citizens of the United States to leave the troubled country was varied, including a considerable departure and such an assurance by the Huerta government of security to those who remained that a much larger number stay at what they indicate nothing worse than an effort to settle affairs, a work that will not be unbecome in any quarter.

The insistence of Mr. Wilson that Senor Huerta shall not be a candidate for the presidency in the election that is scheduled for Oct. 15 has had the double effect of furnishing Minister Gamboa a topic for instruction to the President of the United States on the restrictions of the Mexican constitution that would make his chief ineligible, and of arousing resentment that there should be so great dictation from Washington. One offsets the other and both are of no more than passing interest.

The greater fact is that the stand of the United States government is likely to prove effective in throwing the settlement of all the internal issues of the republic upon the shoulders of its people, where it manifestly belongs. The European government show no disposition to compel or ask any other policy at Washington.

## LIGHT PLANT RUNS WITHOUT CARE

NEW YORK.—Automatic electric lighting plant, designed for house use, is mounted on two cross girders for convenient portability, and comprises an oil engine, dynamo, automatic starting switch and water tank, says the Press. The small battery also supplied has a capacity much below that of the charging plant. The apparatus is so designed that while the battery is charged the engine is at rest, and it continues at rest while the lamps are being fed sufficiently.

But when the battery voltage falls below a certain point the automatic switch sets the machinery in motion. The starting current—quickly cut off by a time limit circuit breaker—turns the dynamo, and this starts the engine, which runs as long as needed.

When the lessened use of current permits the battery to become sufficiently charged the switch stops the engine.

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You go aboard shortly before 5 o'clock. The rest of the long, summer afternoon you breathe in the salt breezes on deck. As twilight deepens, you glimpse the shores of Cape Cod.

Then you find you have a real appetite. You eat a dinner that does it justice. Finally you turn in for a glorious night's sleep.

If you are wise, you will be up early to view the romantic shores of Long Island Sound.

You reach New York refreshed, ready for the day.

Leave North Side India Wharf at 5 p. m. weekdays and Sunday. Due New York 8:30 next morning. Fare \$4.00; inside 2-berth staterooms, \$1.00; 3-berth outside rooms, \$2.00. Electric fans in inside rooms. Tickets and staterooms at India Wharf, at City Ticket Office, 232 Washington St., and all Tourist Offices.



EASTERN S.S. LINES  
ALL the WAY by WATER

## PREMIERS PLAN INTERPROVINCE MEETING IN FALL

Many Important Questions Will Be Discussed at Ottawa in October Including Subsidy and Maritime Provincial Status

## JOINT LETTER ISSUED

TORONTO, Ont.—The interprovincial conference of premiers is to be held in Ottawa on Oct. 20 next. Sir James Whitney and Sir Lomer Gouin, prime minister of Quebec, have issued a joint letter to the prime ministers of the various provinces calling the conference for that date.

The interprovincial conference this year will be one of importance. In 1910 a conference was called at the request of the maritime provinces to consider a proposal to amend the British North America act in regard to the representation of the maritime provinces in the Parliament of Canada, the provinces being anxious to protect themselves against any additional loss of representation by the working of the population unit.

This forthcoming conference is intended to afford an opportunity of proceeding with the business of the adjourned conference. Another question that will be discussed by the provincial representatives is the federal subsidy. Prince Edward Island has already taken action to get an increased subsidy, and Ontario may demand a larger share.

## SEVEN ROADS FOR COUNTY

DENVER, Col.—El Paso county will have seven state roads, all crowned and in excellent shape for automobile travel by the end of another year, according to the Times.

## White Mountains Autumn Foliage Tour

SEPTEMBER 10  
North Woodstock, Franconia Notch, Mt. Washington, Crawford Notch and beautiful North Conway. Ten days. Finest season of year.

Kearsarge Hotel  
at NORTH CONWAY, N. H., will be open until Oct. 10. Magnificent location. Splendid cuisine. All modern improvements. Short motor tours daily. Special railroad rates.  
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## AUTUMN TOURS

UNDER PERSONAL ESCORT  
White Mountains—Week's trip, September 15, 22, 29. Every ex. \$23.75  
Washington—Week's trip, September 15, 22, 29. Every ex. \$32.50  
Hudson River—Annual tour, Oct. 2 and 9. Every ex. \$16.75  
Tickets and tours daily to all points  
Special Rates to Bermuda  
Beekman Tourist Company  
212 Washington St., Boston

## BUILDING LARGE LAKE FREIGHTER

A shipbuilding company at Port Arthur, Ont., is constructing the largest freight carrying vessel known on the Great lakes for an organization of Montreal capitalists, says the Indianapolis News. The vessel is to have 450,000 bushels of grain capacity. Its length will be 625 feet; width, 80 feet; depth, 32 feet, with the bulk freight pattern, engines of latest types and of sufficient power to lead in speed, and Isherwood construction system, with five bulkheads, thus dividing the ship into six compartments.

The vessel is to be ready for the 1914 season, operating between Port Arthur, Ft. William and Collingwood, Ont.

## Cook's Tours

Allow us to make a few recommendations for spending the Winter. For those preferring to rest, a semi-tropical climate is best chosen, such as Bermuda, Florida, California, Egypt, or even Ceylon, for although the latter is in the tropics, on account of high altitude the center of the island enjoys a beautiful climate. Switzerland, Norway, and the Austrian Tyrol have now awakened to the fact that some of the public enjoy an even Winter climate, and many of the first-class hotels in these countries are open for Winter sports.

Those wishing to spend their time in leisure travel in countries of historical interest might charter a Dahabiah, or a small steamer, ascending the Nile to the Second Cataract; or visit India with its motley population of mystic religions, immense temples, and marble palaces, and, as the best season to visit this country is from December to March, charming Japan can be included en route either in Cherry Blossom or Chrysanthemum time.

For those who have already visited these fascinating countries, and have plenty of time at their disposal, we would recommend a voyage through the beautiful South Sea Islands to New Zealand, where within a less area than the British Isles, the traveler finds as much variety of scenery as in the United States. The Australian Commonwealth with its wide-open hospitality and its immense stock farms, is well worth a visit. On the voyage home from the Antipodes a month's sojourn can be made at Cape Colony, South Africa, and the diamond mines of Kimberley, the Golden Rand, and the Victoria Falls visited. Those interested in big game can make a side trip from Mombassa, on the East Coast, to Lake Victoria Nyanza, which is liable to prove a wonderful revelation of African wild life.

With the opening of the Panama Canal, another continent is added to the World—South America—a country of great engineering feats, infinite variety of scenery, ancient ruins, and modern cities, the rivals of New York and Paris.

For those who have only a month or six weeks at their disposal we would recommend a cruise among the West Indies and along the Spanish Main to the Panama Canal, or a trip to the French Riviera, Italy and Sicily.

Trusting that the above will assist you in deciding where to go the coming Winter, and that we may have the pleasure of hearing from you.

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From New York Feb. 23, 1914. Ten-day cruise, one of the largest and most magnificent steamships afloat. ALL EX-PENSES. Hotels, drives, guides, etc., \$400 to \$1200, according to location of stateroom. Booking now in progress.  
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ARABIS Sept. 20, Oct. 21, Nov. 18  
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One Class Cabin Service (II) \$30  
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Boston

## WAUWATOSA HAS LARGEST SPECIAL AGRICULTURE SCHOOL IN U.S.



Some of the buildings and part of the grounds of Milwaukee County School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy, Wauwatosa, Wis.

WAUWATOSA, Wis.—The new Milwaukee County School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy, which was opened Oct. 20, 1912, is now the largest special school of agriculture in the United States. The school has about \$400,000 invested

in land, buildings and equipment. The demonstration farm comprises 235 acres. The initial dairy herd numbers 25 high grade cattle.

This institution recognizes the individuality in the student and permits the selection of a liberal number of

electives in the belief that the student learns best by doing real work. The work is made practical so that the instruction can be put into immediate use.

The instructors are men and women who have been selected because of their accomplishments along their particular

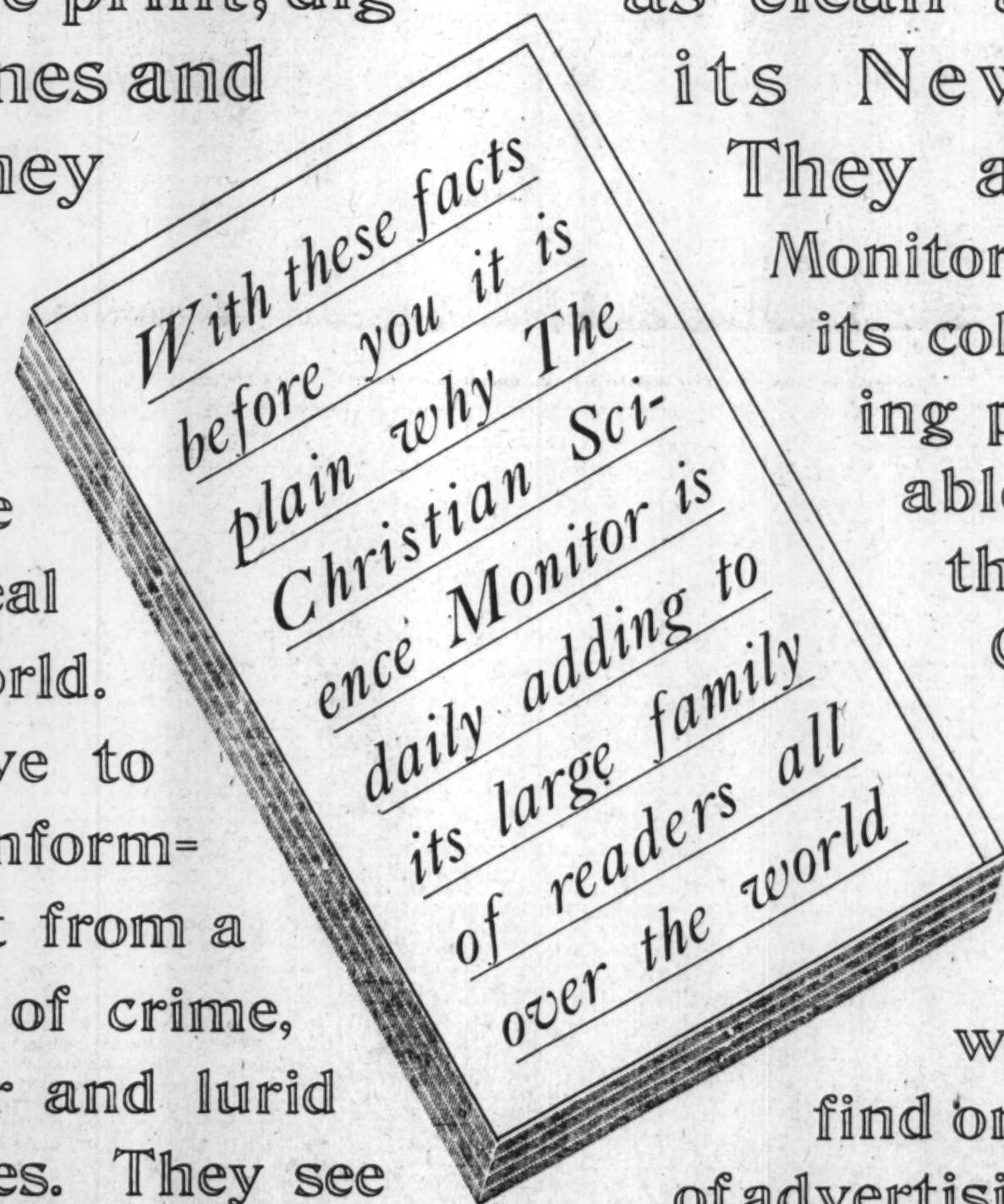
lines of work; most of them are college graduates.

The school has a complete practise home in which the girls apply their instruction. Members of the faculty visit farmers and freely assist in working out their various problems.



# Many Newspaper Readers Prefer the Monitor for Several Good Reasons

¶ First, they are pleased with the general appearance of the paper—its clear, readable print, dignified head lines and fine cuts. They are glad to find that all the news in The Christian Science Monitor is the real news of the world. They don't have to seek out the information they want from a dismal mixture of crime, scandal, disaster and lurid newspaper stories. They see in the editorials a sincere desire to help along the measures and purposes which have in view the best interests of the greatest number



¶ They know how careful the Monitor is to keep its advertising columns as clean and honest as its News contents. They appreciate the Monitor's aim to make its columns the meeting place of the reputable advertiser and the buying public. Clean journalism stands for clean news and clean, honest advertising. That's why you always find only the right kind of advertising in the Monitor, reliable, clean and offering good values. They enjoy its special articles and magazine features because they are all both interesting and informative



BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1913

## SMITHSONIAN EXPEDITIONS ARE REVIEWED

Institution Issues Pamphlet Describing Work of Twenty Different Parties Covering Territory in All Parts of the World

## MANY DISCOVERIES

WASHINGTON—Following the custom established in 1911, the Smithsonian Institution has just issued an illustrated pamphlet dealing with the many expeditions conducted under its direction, or in which its representatives participated. The pamphlet describes the work of about 20 different parties, and the territory covered includes certain portions of British East Africa, Abyssinia, Algeria, eastern Siberia and Mongolia, the Altai mountains, Borneo, St. Lawrence island, Alaska, British Columbia, Alberta, Newfoundland, Labrador, the Panama Canal Zone, and the Bahama Islands, and many sections of the United States.

The institution was represented by two small parties in Borneo; those of H. C. Raven, who has been collecting mammals and ethnological material in Dutch East Borneo for the past two years, and Daniel D. Streeter of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has served as a collaborator for the National museum in the collecting of mammals, in a trip through Sarawak and Dutch Borneo. Much valuable material was secured which will be turned over to the National museum for study and exhibition.

Dr. W. L. Abbott, who financed the Dutch East Borneo expedition under Mr. Raven, and who has presented many large collections to the National museum, has been carrying on a personal investigation in Cashmere where he has been trapping and studying the smaller mammals of that country, specimens of which have been sent to the museum.

Through the invitation of Dr. Theodore Lyman of Harvard University, the institution was enabled to cooperate with the Museum of Comparative Zoology in an expedition to the Altai mountains of Siberia and Mongolia. N. Hollister represented the National museum and has as his assistant Mr. Conrad Kain of Vienna, the celebrated Alpine guide. Leaving America in May, 1912, the party spent nearly five months in the field, returning to the United States in September, with fine series of mammals and birds from this little-known part of Central Asia. Of especial interest in the series of big game, are four rams of the largest known of the wild sheep, as well as specimens of two forms of ibex, and a gazelle. Out of a total of about 650 mammals in the collection, 11 forms are new and some 20 were not previously represented in the museum.

George Mixer, another collaborator of the museum, also visited Siberia, where he secured certain mammals from the region about Lake Baikal, among them bear and seal.

Of particular interest was a trip made by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka to Siberia and Mongolia, to study the physical anthropology of the natives. His particular object was a search for data concerning the race which is supposed to have peopled America. He was only able to make a rapid survey of the several localities where the remains of this race dwell, but gathered extensive information and collections, from which he draws the conclusion that there exist in several places in Siberia, Mongolia and Tibet numerous remains of an ancient population which was physically identical with and in all probability gave rise to the American Indian.

The hunting trip carried on by Paul J. Rainey in British East Africa in which the institution was represented by Edmund Heller, was terminated in December, 1911, and since then the collection has been received at the National Museum. Altogether the trip was a remarkably successful one; nearly 4000 mammals, 1000 reptiles and 400 birds were obtained, as well as many land shells and botanical specimens. From the collection which supplements that of the Smithsonian African expedition to an important degree, there have been as many as 40 new species and 12 new genera described.

The astrophysical observatory of the Smithsonian Institution again sent an expedition to Bassora, Algeria, for the continuation of the observation relative to the heat of the sun, an investigation on which the observatory has been working for the past seven years, with observing stations on Mt. Wilson, California, and during two seasons in Algeria. Mr. Abbott, the director of the observatory, states that the observations of the past year prove conclusively the supposed variability of the solar rays.

The investigations of several other parties described in this recent publication will be covered by later notices of the institution.

## TORONTO TO GET CUSTOMS HOUSE

TORONTO, Ont.—Notices of intention to build were filed recently at the registry office by the federal government in the proposition of Toronto's custom house.

The buildings, which will include a customs house, examining warehouse and postal station, are to face on Front street. The frontage will be 480 feet east from Bay street and the property is to extend 180 feet south on Bay street.

## GROSVENOR GALLERY HELPS BUYER SAYS CURATOR

Secretary of New Institution in London Tells How Effort Is Made to Assist Expenditure of Money on Worthy Pictures

## WALLS ARE DRAPED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—When the new Grosvenor gallery was opened T. Martin Wood was invited to become the secretary and curator, and it was in his office there that he granted an interview to a representative of the Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Wood joined the staff of the Studio, a well-known art magazine, in 1904, and has been one of the chief contributors to it ever since. Articles from his pen have also appeared in the Morning Post, the Globe, Vanity Fair, the Western Daily Press, the Pall Mall magazine and the Bookman. He is the author of monographs on Whistler and Sargent, and recently a biographical criticism of Du Maurier, also of the catalogue for the proposed national gallery for South Africa arising out of a gift of Dutch paintings to the Union of South Africa.

## Exhibit Holds Interest

Mr. Wood pointed out that this gift exhibited at the Grosvenor gallery was of special interest at this time, when the unity of the Dutch and English elements was being sought in South Africa, and explained that although in the past the Dutch and English maritime interests conflicted, yet there was a meeting ground in art—in that art of Holland which from the first by its peculiar character claimed the interest of the English and excited them particularly for its patrons.

The Grosvenor gallery provides a home for the International Society of Sculptors, Painters and Gravers, and the National Portrait Society, and was brought into existence through the instrumentality of Francis Howard, to whose influence the prestige of contemporary English painting owes so much. An interesting feature is a gallery which receives pictures informally from the studios of modern painters of recognized genius. This opportunity of seeing good work under favorable circumstances is badly needed, and Mr. Wood pointed out that the pictures were presented on draped walls, which were not overcrowded. This was calculated to show the pictures under more natural conditions and to give them their full value, which cannot be attained at an ordinary exhibition. The scheme is experimental. It is the ambition of the directorate of the gallery to protect the buyer from buying ephemeral unworthy objects of modern art, and in the case of works lent from the gallery for exhibition abroad to protect English art from false representation in foreign and colonial galleries, by the provision of a guaranteed standard of excellence.

"It is something in the nature of a



(Drawing by Miss Flora Lion made at a sitting specially given for The Christian Science Monitor)

T. Martin Wood, secretary and curator of the new Grosvenor gallery in London

school for patrons," said Mr. Wood, "and gives the rich man bent on spending his money upon pictures an opportunity of expending it well and profitably; however much he may want to buy an indifferent picture there will be none there for him to buy. So, in spite of

himself he will be prevented from becoming, what so many patrons do become, an influence for the encouragement of the very things that should not be encouraged. There is a truth in Whistler's old saying that art is for artists, a truth which no one, however well intentioned

they are, can afford to disregard. It is often said that the art which is for artists is not for everybody, but as a matter of fact, what we would insist upon at the Grosvenor is, that the art which is not for artists is not for anybody at all. And this we firmly believe.

## COOK COUNTY PLACES RURAL SCHOOLS IN GROUPS

COOK COUNTY, of Illinois, which has first the distinction of containing Chicago, has also under way a rural educational movement which is perhaps as notable and certainly as important to that countryside as Chicago's great enterprises are to that municipality.

The plan that apparently is working satisfactorily among the schools of Cook county outside of Chicago includes the gathering of all one-room schools into five groups, in each of which there are no more than 25 schools. An expert in school work and requirements suitable to such localities is at the head of each group and receives a salary of \$2000. This arrangement is believed by A. E. Winship, editor of the Journal of Education, to guarantee excellent supervision.

After attending the first annual school festival of one of the groups that takes in the townships of Lemont, Lyons, Palos, Stickney and Worth, at Dellwood Park, Mr. Winship was convinced, he says, that Cook county has struck the right gait in the matter of rural school matters. Dellwood Park is only 37 miles from Chicago, but still there is no steam railroad to the place and public transportation depends on electric cars that run only once an hour.

Speaking of what he had seen at Dellwood Park and how it bore on the Cook county experiment, Mr. Winship writes in part in his journal:

"Though the day developed a series of interesting and triumphant achievements, to me the greatest triumph was in the field marching. Each school had a large and brilliant banner carried by two boys. Each of the 1800 pupils had a ribbon around the arm with the name of the school printed thereon. Each school had a different hue or tint, so that no one could get in the wrong place without the mistake being promptly corrected. The entire 1800 came upon the ground as schools.

Field Day Described

"Remember that they had never marched together before, had never been in this field before, that most of them had never seen those who were directing them, and then picture to yourself 1800 children of all ages from six to eighteen marching the length and breadth of that long field nine times, without confusion or hesitancy about doing as directed.

"If the festival had no other achievement than that which was developed in the marching it would have been well

worth while. But this was only an incident of the festival."

Mr. Winship credits County Superintendent Edward J. Tobin, and Prof. P. G. Holden of Iowa Agricultural College, with being responsible for the rural school development of Cook county. He also quotes from Superintendent Tobin's annual report, two years ago when the superintendent said:

"A paradoxical condition exists in the supervision of our public schools. In our rural and small villages, where most needed, we have none of it.

"Adequate supervision is recognized as essential to all well-organized school systems. Experience has proved it beneficial and economical. Good teachers, good supervision, good school buildings, is the trinity that when properly balanced makes good schools. But rural schools are frequently deficient in all three. They are always lacking in good supervision."

Superintendent Tobin again, according to Mr. Winship, makes the assertion that the rural schools of this country have never been supervised as they ought to be.

## System Behind Times

"The county superintendents," he said, "do not superintend. Neither do they supervise or direct. They cannot. What they really do is to inspect the schools once or twice a year. Their title is misleading. They either should be given opportunity to supervise, or else be known by a title that will indicate what they really are county inspectors of schools."

Next the superintendent explains the system now in force in Cook county, and continues:

"Efficient supervision of our rural schools can not be secured until they are grouped into districts of not more than 30 schools. Each district should be provided with a capable supervisor, who must live in the district and give his whole time to supervising his schools, conferring with his boards of directors, etc. In order to attract the type of men capable of supervising school work and competent in initiating and organizing for social betterment, good salaries must be paid. To secure stability of tenure, they should be placed under civil service.

"The isolation of country life is not conducive to the creation of movements for social improvement. In all communities, city or country, what is everybody's business becomes nobody's business. In our cities, the initiation of

movements for social betterment has not come from the people themselves. Such movements have their origin with individuals and societies who make it their work to study and investigate cause and effect. It cannot be expected from individuals who are not paid for their services. Social workers, paid or unpaid, and progressive public officials should take the lead in such movements.

## Group Plan Proposed

"It would seem that the rational way to remedy existing conditions would be to group the rural schools into districts of from 20 to 30 schools, each district to be provided with a competent, well paid supervisor, who must reside in the district and give his entire time to supervising, directing, and improving the work of his schools. Each group supervisor would be responsible to the county superintendent for the efficiency of the schools in his group as well as for the school interest developed and maintained."

What Superintendent Tobin considered a possibility has become a fact so far as Cook county is concerned. When Mr. Winship saw the system in operation recently he found it practical beyond question. Here are some of his impressions as set forth in the Journal of Education:

"In one district there was a coal shed in the rear of the schoolhouse, and as soon as the school directors saw the need of boxes, benches, cloth schemes, etc., they said without prodding: 'Why what these boys and girls need is equipment to work with and a place in which to do this work' and they proceeded to enlarge the shed to three times its capacity and equip it with tools and benches for the boys, and equipment for sewing, manual training, and domestic science was in sight.

"All attempts at school consolidation had been in vain, but it was only a few weeks before one of the school directors said: 'We shall have to combine these schools and have skillful teachers of manual training, domestic science, and agriculture.'

## Corn Tests Tried

"Testing seed corn was the first activity. It was the season for it. This was a sure way to convince scoffers.

"A large room was needed for about two weeks. In one district an onion shed was placed at the disposal of the school, in another a brooding house was available, and in another a shipping house.

"The school is divided into teams, or groups of three, one of whom is the captain. He is one of the older pupils and

one of the most capable. The other two are helpers. One of these two is a very small child, so that each group is complete with a leader, a good helper, and a small boy or girl.

"In going from the school to the workshop they go in these groups. Naturally and without planning, therefore, these three work together and are loyal to one another in all school work. It is the best of social relationship.

"When the directors provided for the equipment, the boys bought the lumber, cut it to measure, and put it together. In the Lyons district, for instance, there were 36 children, or 12 groups, with Mae J. Foran, teacher.

"The captain figured out the lumber needed for an adequate bench, also for 12 boxes 36 inches square and four inches deep. He bought it and kept account of cost. The girls bought the cheesecloth and made the coverlets for the germinating corn. They marked the cloth off into 100 squares of 2½ inches.

"The farmer brought in ears of corn for the bushel for the testing. The school had 2053 ears, or about 45 bushels, brought in. The captain selected six kernels from appropriate places on each ear, the littlest one of the team placed the kernels in a square with the tips all headed the same way and germ side up. It is a great education for a little six-year-old to place these just right, and do it as fast as they are ready for him. This is 'following directions' delightfully. The helper numbers the ears, tags it, and puts it in place for keeps.

"For about two weeks every afternoon the school session is held in the brooding house, or onion house, or potato house, or wherever the work is carried on, and in that time the 2053 ears are put in testing. In two weeks the sprouting is adequate, and the score card is in the hands of the helper, and the captain and the little one begin their work. The captain uncovers the boxes, rolls up the cloth, etc. The little fellow says: 'Number 17, two strong, three weak, one bad,' or whatever the record is. The helper enters this on the score card, and the captain puts the facts on a slip on ear number 17."

Prof. Holden is in constant touch with the teachers, the superintendent, the latter's assistant, and the pupils. It is his expert knowledge that is depended upon in the final analysis. Taken together, the social element that enters in and the practical application are doing for Cook county something worth the watching. Classroom work has come to have a new meaning for the pupils in that vicinity.

Art Will Finally Benefit From Present Insistence on Its Decorative Mission, Declares T. Martin Wood in Interview

## ECCENTRICITY IS CITED

And here is another point, the qualities that the discerning and the disinterested lover of art prizes are the very ones which the mere investor must discover for himself, or pay someone else to discover for him, if he is to succeed with his own game.

"This fact is a more significant one than at first appears. If it is true of art, will it not also be true of everything—that in all final adjustments of material values, it will be found that the transcendental value asserts itself? The true value of an object or an experience is generally the last thing we find out about it. And it is thus that the recognition of a great work of art is often delayed. In any case, in the matter of the appreciation of paintings, some education of the vision is always implied. It is not easy to educate the public, but it advances, and the stages of its advance are recorded. When Whistler's Nocturne of the Thames was brought into court at the time of the Ruskin-Whistler trial, it was described as only one more of the many failures to paint night. But now, it is quite the exception to discover a Londoner who has not received, however indirectly, the revelation of the beauty of the blue and silver of the Thames at night."

In writing Mr. Wood advances theories which he hopes at a future date to develop further, and a point of view is expressed independently of personal references which the circumstances of the article may have demanded.

"From my point of view," says Mr. Wood, "many of the recent eccentric developments of painting, are of value for what is promised in them and not for what is performed. Some of the theories which threaten to hold the ground at present will in time destroy themselves. I cannot admire a conception of art that practically limits the business of painting merely to the task of providing pleasing stimulus for the nerves of the eye. I find it difficult to accept the idea that decorative result is all that is to be desired. It seems to me an attempt to prevent the art of painting taking a higher place than the art of millinery. It is a limited view of the function of pictures which architects, alas, are prepared to encourage for their own convenience, so far as they are in the position to give encouragement to painting.

"And yet I am prepared to believe that art will finally benefit from the present insistence on its decorative mission. For there will come a time when the influence of art as decoration will be better understood than it is at present."

## UTILITY FIRMS OF COLORADO GAIN IN VALUE

Board Completes Compilation and Reports General Advance in Property Valuation of 5.8 Per Cent—Relieve Fund Shortage

## RAILROADS AFFECTED

DENVER, Col.—An increase of \$10,577,612 in the valuation of public utility corporations thorough Colorado, excepting Denver, is shown by figures compiled by the state tax commissioner.

On the basis of assessing at one third value the valuation of corporations in 1912 was \$80,912,646. For 1913, assessing on full value, it is \$193,315,550.

It is announced by the commission that, while the average tax rate throughout the state last year was over 40 mills, this year it cannot be more than 15 mills. The limit is fixed at 15 mills and the taxpayer is fully protected.

The report of the commission shows a general increase of 5.8-10 per cent in the valuation of the property, and the members claim that this increase in property values is general throughout the state.

Assessors in the state are working on the plan of assessing all property at full value. The shortage in funds to conduct the affairs of the state will be materially relieved by the increased valuations for the current year, and the commission believed that the increased revenue will not only aid Colorado in its present state but will save it from further embarrassment.

While practically all of the utility corporation values have been materially increased, the telephone companies show a striking contrast by a reduction of \$1,000,000. The telephone companies are reduced by approximately \$650,000. The value of the telephone companies in the state is \$1,752,530, and that of the telephone corporations \$10,711,940.

Railroads in the state have jumped in value from \$163,918,500 in 1912 to \$176,218,070. Express companies show an increase of \$10, the valuation being \$1,700,470.

## DRY FARMING CONGRESS FOR TULSA, OKLA.

Agriculturists of 30 Nations Will Convene in October to Talk About Farming—Twenty States Will Exhibit Crops

## SIX SHOW BUILDINGS

Men from 30 nations of the world will meet in Tulsa, Okla., in October of this year to talk about farming. Exhibits of good crops from 20 states and a dozen countries will be shown at the same time and place at the eighth annual session of the international dry-farming congress, a world-wide organization for better farming which has branch offices in 19 nations and members in 60, reports the Kansas City Times.

Delegates already appointed insure for Tulsa the largest international representation which has ever been seen in an agricultural convention in America. Along with the foreigners will come at least 14 Governors of states, scores of congressmen and tens of thousands of real farmers, who will visit Tulsa to study methods whereby they may increase the yield per acre of their own farms.

In the exposition to be held in connection with the eighth congress, Chinese farmers will compete with those of the United States for the prizes on cotton, corn, kafir-corn, milo maize, millet, wheat, rye and barley. Wheat from Russia and Australia and Argentina will compete with the wheat of Canada and the United States. Cotton from California will come into competition with cotton from Oklahoma and Texas. Corn from Mexico will compete with corn from Missouri and Kansas. Oats from Saskatchewan, Minnesota, Oregon, Utah, Nevada and New Mexico will contest for supremacy with oats grown in Oklahoma, Kansas, Russia and Australia.

Six square buildings with more than 100,000 square feet of floor space will be devoted entirely to crops grown in regions of small rainfall where dry-farming is practised. Eighty acres of land will be used for a complete farm machine show and tillage and power demonstration.

Dry-farming, so-called, is said by farm scientists to be merely better farming. It was once supposed to apply only to those districts which get less than 20 inches of rainfall annually. In recent years it has been demonstrated that its principles are as vital in regions of frequent or occasional drouth, no matter what the rainfall, as in districts which are known as semi-arid. Dry farming, as now known, is merely a system of soil tillage whereby farmers may reduce evaporation and may establish a storage reservoir in the soil which will hold the rainfall until they are ready to use it.

A remarkable illustration of this was given at the government experiment farm in Lichtenburg, South Africa, in 1912, where 17 bushels of wheat per acre were grown under a registered rainfall of one half an inch between planting time and harvest.

Dry farming is today attracting the attention of the entire world. Sixty per cent of the earth's agricultural surface gets less than 20 inches of rainfall annually, and it is generally considered that any system of soil cultivation which will permit the growth of good crops under such conditions demands the attention of every agricultural country. It is because of this fact that delegates from 30 or more nations, covering every continent on the globe, will meet in Tulsa from Oct. 22 to Nov. 1 to study the proposed methods for the conquest of dry land throughout the world.

## ANCIENT JOPPA ASKS AID OF U. S. FOREST SERVICE

WASHINGTON—An agricultural colony in Palestine has just applied to the U. S. forest service for help in planting trees to bind the drifting sands of the Mediterranean. The colony is near Jaffa, or Yafa, the ancient Joppa of the Bible, and there is being developed in connection with it a seaside resort, with hotel, villas, bath houses, and gardens.

The experts of the service point out that the reclamation of sand dunes is not a serious problem in the eastern United States because the prevailing winds are from the land and the sand is blown into the sea. On the west coast the situation is more serious. The most notable example of reclaimed sand areas there is furnished by Golden Gate park, San Francisco, where grasses, acacias, and, later, trees and shrubs have converted sand wastes into pleasure grounds of great beauty.

## ALBERTA GETS AGRICULTURAL AID

OTTAWA, Ont.—The government has finished the last of the agreements with the provinces in connection with the agricultural aid grant. Alberta, the last to be settled with, gets \$46,095. The items are:

Agricultural schools \$18,000, equipment of schools \$8000, buildings for schools \$4500, demonstration farms \$8000, special instruction in dairying \$3000, domestic science \$2000, dairy competition \$1000, miscellaneous \$504.95. Total \$46,094.95.



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY  
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY  
M. L. BAUM

This party that looks like the funniest mix-up  
Is really a pageant for Busy to fix up;  
He's shouting directions by megaphone loud  
And tries to sort out all this chattering crowd.

He's saying wild Indians never were seen  
Out walking with ladies dressed up like a queen;  
And Puritans, too, should be scandalized quite  
At ladies in hoopskirts—they do look a fright!

That's Otto whose swallow-tail's flying straight out,  
He's proud of his stove-pipe, I haven't a doubt;  
His get-up is really quite splendidly swaggy—  
He's playing the part of a suave carpet bagger.

The Pilgrim beside him's the gentle Theophilus,  
And the Indian's disguise is so good it must baffle us;  
The third's a Colonial, probably Sam,  
His hat is quite trim though his wig is a sham.

The twins stand together in funny dismay,  
Their coats and kneebreeches, O pray, where are they?  
Each lad was so proud of his wonderful wig  
He never once thought of the rest of his rig.

That's Buzz in the boat,—he is bluff Captain Kidd,  
Who out on the high seas high-handed deeds did,—  
The hero who took such a pride and a pleasure  
In finding new places to bury his treasure.

And Sim, in the air as the brave Massasoit,  
His wee bow and arrows will duly exploit;  
He's going to shoot over Jack's shiny hat—  
Who'll jump and cry, startled, "Oh, my! what was that?"

The Puritan lady near Jack is Alida,  
Her very plain costume has dreadfully tried her;  
She wants a green parasol and a pink fan,  
But Busy explains it would spoil the whole plan.

That Indian that stands 'mid the clamoring myriad,  
He thinks eighteen-thirty's the prettiest period;  
A boot with a spur is more gay than a moccasin,  
He'd like to be drummer and rattle a tocsin.

The bee in the helmet is George, the Dragoon,  
He'll teach them to drill in a proper platoon;  
There's Fizzikin Fuzz—see the basket she gets  
(Of goodies) for wearing those odd pantalons.

The bee with the axe is a bold pioneer,  
Perhaps it's a pruning hook, though—I'm not clear;  
No—not to hook prunes—but to chop down the brush  
To plant yellow corn that is made into mush.

The bees on the branch at the back of the scene  
Are audience—with those who can scarcely be seen;  
Of course they all wanted pageanting to go,  
But there had to be some one to clap for the show!

FUNNY WAYS OF MONKEY PET  
OF A LADY IN PHILIPPINES

A WAY off thousands of miles from  
America across the Pacific ocean,  
In the mountains of the Philippine  
Islands, scampering about from tree to  
tree, once lived a little monkey. He  
was still very young when a Filipino  
man found him one day and took him to  
his home down by the seashore.

This little monkey had never been  
tied up or kept in a cage—the whole  
mountain-side was his. But the man  
put a bamboo pole from one coconut  
tree to another and put an iron ring  
on the pole large enough to slide easily.  
To this ring he fastened a light chain  
about two feet long. To the other end  
of the chain was fastened another ring,  
which he placed around the monkey's  
body just in front of his hind legs. There  
the little fellow ran back and forth,  
hung down on his chain, or sat up  
straight with his head dropped on his  
chest taking a nap. His food was  
burned rice, banana-peeling and water  
from a coconut shell.

Now his pole was not very far from  
the dining room window of a kind Amer-  
ican lady, and by standing on tiptoe  
on his pole he could just peep in. Dur-  
ing meal time he would chatter and  
squeak and do funny antics to make the  
lady look at him. She began to call  
him "Willie," and he seemed to like the  
name. She would say, "Willie, are you  
hungry?" and then how he would  
squeak! He would stand on his hind  
feet and hold his hands in position to  
catch whatever was thrown to him. A  
baseball catcher could not have done so  
well, I know. He would catch a slippery  
piece of banana and put it into his  
mouth in an instant. He liked sweet  
things, too, and would sit for a long  
time holding a lump of sugar in one of  
his little cheek pouches, or taking it  
out and putting it in again many times  
before eating it.

Finally the American lady bought him  
and the monkey came over to her house.  
She fed him well, and it was not long  
before he was the fastest and jolliest  
of monkeys. His gray-brown fur was  
soft as silk and usually lay down flat  
on his back, but when he was disturbed  
it stood up all over, and he showed two  
rows of white teeth and drew his ears  
forward.

Sometimes the pole got loose and  
Willie improved the opportunity by  
shaking it until the end dropped down  
out of the tree, and then he would slide  
off and be a free monkey once more.  
He would go to the top of every sur-

rounding tree, take a nibble here and a  
nibble there of different kinds of fruit,  
and after he had scampered all around  
he would allow himself to be caught  
and brought home to his pole again.  
He liked everything that people eat,  
from meat to pickles, excepting one  
thing, and you could not guess what  
that was. If anyone offered him salmon  
he would put up his little hand—and  
it did seem like a hand with its little  
thumb and fingers—and look as if he  
wanted to say, "Take it away I don't  
like it."

At first he did not like to take a bath,  
either, but after he had been compelled  
to take one every day for a while, he  
discovered that it made him cool and  
comfortable in the afternoon when the  
tropic sun was so hot, and he learned to  
sit very still with his eyes closed while  
the water was being poured over him.  
For more than two years this merry  
little Willie was the pet of the American  
lady's household. He was always affec-  
tionate. He liked to climb upon the  
shoulder and cuddle down and pretend  
to sleep.—Our Dumb Animals.

## NEW WAY TO WORK

Not long ago, writes a Monitor reader,  
in the classroom of one of our public  
schools the teacher was explaining to  
the class the meaning of the word  
ferment, and among other definitions,  
she said that it meant anything that  
worked. "Now children," said she, "I  
want you to use this word in a sen-  
tence."

A bright little maid raised her hand.  
"Well, Nellie," said the teacher.  
"I love to ferment in the garden," she  
replied.

## TYPING TYPIST

A typewriter is one who typewrites  
on the typewriter, and the typewriter  
is a machine on which the typewriter  
who typewrites on the typewriter type-  
writes. Now, the typewriter who type-  
writes on the typewriter typewrites on  
the typewriter until there is no more  
typewriting to be typewritten by the  
typewriter on the typewriter on which  
the typewriter who typewrites on the  
typewriter typewrites. — New York  
World.

HOUSE IN TREE HAS CHARMS  
WHICH A BOY APPRECIATES

HAVING lived in trees it is almost a  
hardship to be forced by circum-  
stances to live elsewhere. Any boy or  
girl who ever lived so will assure you of  
that without a moment's hesitation, says  
a writer in the Dallas News. I have  
lived in a treehouse quite a number of  
days and some nights. The treehouse of  
which I speak was built high up in the  
triple crotch of a sycamore tree that grew  
by our dining room window some years  
ago.

The platform was firmly fixed in the  
tree by notches in the ends of the sup-  
porting timbers and by nails. Only a  
few nails were driven into the tree how-  
ever. The platform measured some eight  
feet each way and had a railing all  
around it. A tent fly was used for pro-  
tection against bad weather.

As a place in which to whistle boats  
or read books it was hard to surpass.  
Now and then, too, there would be im-  
promptu feasts served up among the  
leaves. Sometimes there were great  
checker games played there, and all  
our jaunts were planned inside the rail-  
ings. It took a good climber to reach  
the platform, for we scorned any arti-  
ficial aid in reaching the den.

Altogether, it was rather a rough lit-  
tle shack, but we got more fun out of it  
than we did from any other one project  
instituted in that time. I think that we  
would have made it more comfortable and  
easier of access but for the thought that

some of the girls we knew would want  
to visit us.

Mention of girls brings us to the point  
of this article which is the story of a  
treehouse erected by a little girl named  
Gulick, the daughter of Mrs. Luther  
Gulick, founder of the "Camp Fire Girls"  
or "Girl Scouts."

I presume to tell of our treehouse first  
since I could speak of it more fully and  
with greater authority than I could of  
Miss Gulick's house.

One of the chief beauties of her house  
is that it is capable of being moved  
from one tree to another. The platform  
is built of light, strong boards and the  
house is a tent. She has al-  
ready successfully transferred it from  
one tree to another on the occasion of  
a change in the family's summer resi-  
dence, and expects to be able to do so  
again.

The wide publicity given to little Miss  
Gulick's house has brought forth tales  
of many other treehouses, some of which  
are luxurious, including running water,  
electric lights, and electric call bells  
among their conveniences.

Pantries, too, form an important part  
of the equipment of some of these lat-  
ter day treehouses it being the belief of  
the owners that a warm welcome to vis-  
itors without an earnest of the welcome  
in the shape of something to eat is no  
welcome at all.

Chocolate, nuts, crystallized ginger, etc.,  
are apparently the most popular items  
in these treehouse larders.

OREGON BOY SURPRISES ALL  
BY HIS WORK IN MODELING

WHEN a 10-year-old boy picked up  
ordinary clay which workmen threw  
out of the excavation for the public  
library in Albany, Ore., says the Port-  
land Oregonian, and molded wonderful  
clay figures from it; Albany awoke to  
the fact that it had a boy prodigy in  
this line of work. The lad is Clyde  
Archibald, son of O. A. Archibald, cashier  
of the First National Bank.

The boy was playing last week at  
the corner of Third and Ferry streets,  
where this excavation is being made,  
and picking up some clay he molded  
some figures from it. The work at-

tracted the notice of men who passed,  
and M. J. Monteith secured some of the  
models and displayed them in his caf-  
eteria. They at once drew great atten-  
tion, and when it was found they were  
the work of a 10-year-old boy the ad-  
miration for them was all the greater.

The remarkable feature of the lad's  
splendid work is that he has never  
touched real modeling clay nor a tool  
of any kind for modeling, but does the  
work entirely with his fingers. He has  
never had any instructions in modeling.  
Furthermore, he has never seen any one  
do this kind of modeling work. He ac-  
complishes his wonderful work through  
natural talent only, and his models are

marvelous, considering they are formed  
from ordinary clay.

The boy forms many of his models  
from pictures, but he works out more  
of them according to his own ideas.  
Besides showing skill in forming the  
figures, he is talented in selecting and  
carrying out designs.

His parents have known of his talent  
in this line for several years, but it  
was not known outside of his family  
until the boy worked out some models  
at the library site a few days ago.

When the lad was only 3 years old and  
very wearing dresses his mother found  
him out in the yard one day playing in  
the mud, and discovered that he had  
molded the figure of a duck almost per-  
fectly. Though appreciating his talent,  
Mr. and Mrs. Archibald have never given  
him any instruction in this work, and  
do not expect to do so until he has  
completed at least a high school course.

They give him free rein in modeling  
figures for a pastime, but do not wish  
him to specialize in this work in his  
study until he has a good general educa-  
tion.

## WHY?

WHY do a coachman's boots have yel-  
low tops? When top boots were  
first worn they were made to come far  
above the knees, as may be seen in old  
pictures, and the nearest approach to  
these original top boots are the long  
waterproof boots worn by the men who  
work in sewers, says the Children's Mag-  
azine. The tops, however, were made to  
turn down, and were often worn in that  
way, so that the lining of the boot showed  
at the top, and also the tags by which  
they were pulled on. Gradually this  
turning down of the boot top became per-  
manent, and the contrast of color was  
emphasized by the top being made, as  
in a coachman's boot, of very light yel-  
low. The tags, too, came to be sewn  
down on the outside of the boots as or-  
naments, and fresh tags were placed in-  
side for use.

## SAMMY'S HUNDRED

Sammy, says Lippincott, never stud-  
ied very hard, and his mother was very  
much surprised one day when he came  
home from school and said:

"I got a hundred this morning."  
"That's lovely," exclaimed his mother.  
"What was it in?"

"Fifty in reading and 50 in 'rhythmic,'  
replied the boy.

THOUGHTS FOR BOYS WHO  
ARE RETURNING TO SCHOOL

REFERRING to the fact that more  
than 9,000,000 boys in the United  
States will reopen their books this month  
in the public schools which will be main-  
tained this year at a cost of more than  
\$450,000,000, the chief scout executive  
of the Boy Scouts of America, James E.  
West, asks the question in the Septem-  
ber number of Boys' Life, "Why this  
tremendous expense?" In his answer he  
says:

"Because history proves that education  
is the great essential; because govern-  
ing authorities have found it to be a wise  
investment to help boys to help them-  
selves. It insures good government.  
Among these schoolboys are future Presi-  
dents, supreme court judges, congress-  
men and others who will serve the na-  
tional government; governors of states,  
mayors of cities and all the leaders for  
what is worth while in their communi-  
ties."

"The men who will thus make their  
mark will be those who as boys during

this school year and the coming school  
years make the most of their opportuni-  
ties while in school—boys who follow the  
scout laws of being trustworthy, loyal,  
helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedi-  
ent, truthful, thrifty, brave, clean and  
reverent. These laws of the boy scout  
movement should be observed by all boys.

"Representing the Boy Scouts of Amer-  
ica, I am glad to send greetings to all  
the schoolboys and urge each in taking  
up his school work to keep constantly in  
view that it is largely within his own  
choice what he actually accomplishes.  
Remember that all men look back upon  
their school days as their best, and upon  
their teachers as among their most help-  
ful friends."

"So I say to all boys, take up your  
work with joy and enthusiasm, accept the  
leadership of your teachers, apply your-  
self vigorously to your lessons, but give  
some part of each day to recreation and  
some part of each week to outdoor  
activity."

## MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

## LET OUT THE DOVES

HERE are three Chinese games.  
The first is "Let Out the Doves."  
At the cry of "Let out the doves"  
one of the larger girls takes hold of  
one of the hands of two of the smaller  
girls, one of whom represents a dove  
and the other a hawk. The hawk  
stands behind the big girl and the  
dove in front of her. She throws the  
dove away as she might toss a bird  
in the air, and as the child runs she  
waves her arms as if they were wings.  
The hawk is then thrown in the same  
way, and it follows the dove. The  
big girl then claps her hands as the  
Chinese do to bring their pet birds to  
them, and the dove, if not caught, re-  
turns to the cage.

## SEEK FOR GOLD

This is a variation of our popular  
"Jacks." Several girls gather up some  
pebbles, squat down in a group and  
scatter all the pebbles. Then one  
draws her finger between two of  
the stones and snaps one against  
the other. If she hits it the  
Chinese do to bring their pet birds to  
them, and the dove, if not caught, re-  
turns to the cage. She is entitled

to draw her finger again between two  
more and snaps them. When she  
misses another girl takes up what  
pebbles are left, scatters them, snaps  
them, takes them up, and so on until  
one or another child gets the most  
of the pebbles and the game is won.

## KICK THE MARBLES

Two boys and two marbles are re-  
quired. The first boy says to the  
second: "Kick this marble north  
(south, east, west)," pointing to one  
of the marbles. Only one kick is al-  
lowed. If he succeeds, he wins; if  
he fails, the other wins. If he puts  
it north as ordered, he may kick  
again to hit the other marble, in  
which case he wins again. If he hits  
the marble and goes north, as or-  
dered, at one kick, he wins double.

Each boy tries to leave the mar-  
bles in as difficult a position as pos-  
sible for his successor; and here  
comes in a peculiarity which makes  
this game unique among all games.  
If the position in which the marbles  
are left is too difficult for the other  
to play, he may refuse to kick, and  
the first boy is obliged to play his  
own difficult games.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book,  
and you will have a good collection.



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## FIFTY COMMON AMERICAN FARM AND ORCHARD BIRDS

A KNOWLEDGE of his bird friends and enemies is doubly important to the farmer and orchardist in order that he may protect the kinds that earn protection by their services and may drive away or destroy the others. At the present time many kinds of useful birds need direct intervention in their behalf as never before. The encroachments of civilization on timbered tracts and the methods of modern intensive cultivation by destroying or restricting breeding grounds of birds tend to diminish their ranks. The number of insects, on the other hand, is all the time increasing rapidly through importations from abroad and by migration from adjoining territories. Every effort, therefore, should be made to augment the numbers of our useful birds by protecting them from their enemies, by providing nesting facilities, and by furnishing them food in times of stress, especially in winter.

Farmers' Bulletin 513, on "Fifty Common Birds of Farm and Orchard" in North America, thus describes the robin (*planesticus migratorius*): Its length (from tip of bill to tip of tail) is 10 inches. It breeds in the United States (except the Gulf states), Canada, Alaska and Mexico; winters in most of the United States and south to Guatemala. In the North and some parts of the West the robin is among the most cherished of our native birds. Should it ever become rare where now common, its joyous summer song and familiar presence will be sadly missed in many a homestead. The robin is an omnivorous feeder, and its food includes many orders of insects, with no very pronounced preference for any. It is very fond of earthworms, but its real economic status is determined by the vegetable food, which amounts to about 58 per cent of all. The principal item is fruit, which forms more than 51 per cent of the total food. The fact that in the examination of over 1200 birds the percentage of wild fruit was found to be five times that of the cultivated varieties indicates that berry-bearing shrubs, if planted near the orchard, will serve to protect more valuable fruits. In California in certain years it has been possible to save the olive crop from hungry robins only by the most strenuous exertions and considerable expense. The bird's general usefulness is such, however, that all reasonable means of protecting orchard fruit should be tried before destroying the birds.

ROBIN (*PLANESTICUS MIGRATORIUS*)

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## POINTS ON STEALING BASES IN THE GAME OF BASEBALL

THERE is no more thrilling play in base ball than a cleverly executed steal, especially if the successful attempt means the game, writes Billy Evans (a former professional player and for eight seasons an umpire in the American League) in the Boys' Magazine.

The delayed steal is a very pretty play, rather difficult to execute, for every move must be timed perfectly. When successfully done, however, it often confuses the opposition, and before a recovery can be made it is possible to pile up enough runs to clinch the game. The time for the delayed steal, of course, is when no one is expecting such a play. The runner on first has made no attempt to steal on the pitch, although he maintains a fairly good lead. No attempt having been made to steal, the second base man and short stop are playing their regular position, second base being unprotected. The moment the catcher tosses the ball to the pitcher, is the opportune time to start the delayed steal. While the runner is speeding for second, the ball which has been slowly tossed back to the pitcher appears to be scarcely moving, to the players in the field. Every one is yelling at the pitcher to hurry, and often both short stop and second base man dash to second to cover. A good many times the pitcher in haste hurls the ball wild into center field, the runner hurrying on to third, while often the pitcher refuses to throw, seeing there is no chance to get the runner. It is a play that always creates trouble, for it has a tendency to unsteady the team in the field.

Seldom is it wise for a player to attempt the steal of home, with a left-handed batter up. The reason is evident, it allows the catcher a clear field to put the ball on the runner. A right-handed batter on the other hand can help out the base runner to a considerable extent, yet still be exempt from the interference rule.

When a double steal is attempted, it is a rule of base ball to always try to retire the runner nearest the plate. With men on first and second, the play is invariably made on the runner going to third. With men on first and third, both runners start at the beginning of the man at the plate. On this play the short stop and second base man must do a little teaming, and often the pitcher is brought into the play. The double steal with men on first and third is always attempted with a hope of scoring the run, the team being content with the score, no matter what happens to the runner on first. Of course if he happens to reach second in safety, it is all the better.

On this play there is generally an agreement as to how the throws should be handled, one agreeing to take what in base ball is known as the short throw, and the other man the long throw. When the play is started the catcher usually sends the ball low, and on a line to second. Sometimes he feints, fools the runner on third, snaps the ball to the third baseman, and gets the runner. Other times he snaps the ball back to the pitcher, who snaps it to second or third often getting the runner. When the ball is thrown on a line toward second, it becomes the duty of the man, who has agreed to take the short throw, to rush in and get the throw as near back of the pitcher as possible and hurl it to the plate, provided the man on third is going in. If the man on third makes a false start, it is the duty of the man who is to take the short throw to be wise, and also make a false play at the ball. Instead of catching it, he allows it to continue on its course, it then being the duty of the man who has agreed to take the long throw to handle the play. Very often in such

## ONE LITTLE THING LOST BOY A JOB

A gentleman advertised for a boy to work in his store. It was a fine place, and many boys answered the advertisement. Among them was one who seemed likely to win. He was tall and good looking, and willing to work. Another had appeared equally promising, and the merchant hesitated between the two. But when they came to his office the second time he noticed that one of them had, on both occasions, left the heels of his shoes unblackened. Everywhere else the shoes were shining, but the blacking had not touched the heels. And that decided it!

The boy who lost the place lost it because he did not "finish his job." He had no idea when he left those heels untouched as he was blacking his shoes that it would make any difference. "No body will see it," he thought. But he had to learn that little things are great things.

The gentleman reckoned that a boy who left unfinished so small a thing as shining a shoe would be likely to neglect small things in his business. To do perfectly the smallest things we have to do is the sure way to establish the habit of thoroughness. And few things count for more than thoroughness.—Richmond Virginian.

## ALL THE ALPHABET

The following ingenious rhyming couplet consists of only 23 letters, but every letter in the alphabet is used:

Quick! go on, Jim! Why  
Stop, lazy fox! Drive by!

—New York World.

## LITTLE PROBLEM

82. A merchant sells handkerchiefs at 50 cents apiece, thereby gaining 25 per cent. What was the purchase price per dozen?

Answer to Little Problem No. 81—Forty-eight.

## THE JUNIOR PHILATELIST

BI-WEEKLY DEPARTMENT COVERING STAMP-COLLECTING INTERESTS

## UNITED STATES 10-CENT BROWNS

If the specialist had no further cause for worry in the proper classification and segregation of the stamps of the United States than he finds in the 10-cent brown, issued early in 1870 and continued along until the American Bank Note Company reengraved the design, the philatelic pursuit would be a pleasant dream. And yet, before the collector has exhausted every point for study and has gone as far as possible he finds that a few things have come up that are puzzling.

The first stamps of the new 10 cents, uniform with the design of this issue, made their appearance during the latter part of April, 1870. Whether the first to appear were without grille or were embossed, no one knows exactly. It is safe to assume that the stamps without grille "showed" first, to be followed a few months later with the grille. The earliest postmark the writer has been able to learn about by which to identify the grille issue in this denomination was Oct. 18, 1870, from Baltimore, Md.

The 10-cent stamps, with grille, are not overly prolific of varieties. Only two sizes of grilles have been chronicled as follows: Size 9x12, points 12x15; size 10x12½, points 13x16.

The shades in the grille stamps are classified by Mr. Luff as yellow-brown, brown and dark brown.

Only one variety has been noted—the end roller grille, or grille extending from top to bottom of the stamp. No plate number has been discovered which would positively identify the plates from which this stamp was printed, but it was probably either No. 18 or 19, and possibly both of these plates were used, says the Chicago Record-Herald.

There are a few more shades to be found in the stamps without grille, and even these do not make a formidable collection, being yellow-brown, brown, dark brown, gray-brown and dark gray-brown. The stamps were printed from plates No. 18, 19, 48 and 49.

From April, 1870, to April, 1873, inclusive, stamps were delivered to the postal department to the number of 10,843,560. Not a single variety is chronicled in these stamps without grille.

When the Continental Bank Note Company was awarded the contract, in 1873, it proceeded to cut its identification into the design for this, as well as all of the lower denominations and the two higher ones—12 and 15 cents. This is called the "secret mark" and was intended to provide means of distinguishing between the work of the later contractors and their predecessors. The mark is a half moon cut into the ball which extends from the curved label to the right.

The first stamp to be made by the Continental, while chronicled as appearing May 15, 1873, probably did not come into use until the first week in June.

The shades, as classified by Mr. Luff, are: Pale brown; brown, dark brown, chocolate, pale yellow-brown, yellow-brown, orange-brown, red-brown, pale gray-brown, gray-brown.

It was grided, for legal purposes only, the grille being the same size and having the same characteristics as mentioned in previous chapters.

The varieties noted are: Imperforate vertically, on ribbed paper and on double paper. The stamps were printed from plates Nos. 23, 25, 302, 303. The number printed and delivered between May 1, 1873, and Dec. 31, 1876, amounted to 21,471,000 stamps. Later than this the records are rather confusing and the exact number delivered is not exactly known.

## NEW YORK EXHIBITION

Applications for space at the New York philatelic exhibition in October are coming in from noted collectors in all parts of the world and it is expected that the capacity of the exhibition building will be taxed to the utmost. These additions have been made to the honor committee: A. S. Burleson, postmaster-general, Washington; Henry Fairfield Osborn, president American Museum of Natural History, New York; A. M. Dockery, third assistant postmaster-general, Washington; Benjamin R. Stickney, Washington; W. de Ravenel, Washington; Paul Ort, Dueseldorf.

The following donations have been received: W. H. Peckitt, London, \$100; W. H. Colson, Boston, \$100; Burger & Co., New York, \$40; H. F. Colman, Washington, \$40; Theodore Steinway, New York, \$40; Edward Goldschmidt, New York, \$25; Mekeel-Severn-Wylie Company, Boston, \$25; Economist Stamp Company, New York, \$10; Fred Ralph, Utica, \$10; I. Rudy, Pittsburgh, \$10; S. Singer, New York, \$10. Medal donations: Deutscher Briefmarken Sammler Verein, New York, silver gilt and silver medals; Garfield-Perry Stamp Club, Cleveland, silver gilt medal; New York Stamp Society, silver medal.

Visitors during exhibition week will find many interesting entertainments provided. The doors of the exhibition will be opened on Monday, Oct. 27, at 2 p. m. The formal opening will take place at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, when the New York Stamp Society will give a German night at Allaire's Scheffel hall, one of the most typical German restaurants in New York. The grand banquet will be held Thursday evening. The Collectors Club will entertain guests on Saturday and serve lunch from 1 to 3. Ladies are expected to attend all the entertainments. Members of the Philadelphia Stamp Club will visit the exhibition in a body on Saturday.

WORLD'S GREATEST ACTIVITY

In an article on the immensity of the

world's postal service, says Mekeel's, we were impressed by the statement that the workings of the organization in their aggregate represent the most stupendous enterprise that the world has ever known. This finding is based on reliable statistics that have been compiled recently which "show that the modern means of communicating with the people of the earth, known as the postal service, is the greatest activity that exists." It is recorded that 97 nations or governments have 275,000 postoffices approximately, whose operations embrace an area of over 30,000,000 square miles. The United States with a population of 93,000,000 has the largest number of offices, or about 64,000. Of the legion of the world's postal offices, numbering about 1,400,000, our country gives employment to 350,000. The average day's mail amounts to a total of 110,000,000 pieces. Statistics of this kind give an added interest to stamp collecting and lend it a reflected importance; and in enumerating the standard "advantages of philately" one may include, with good reason, a knowledge of the world's postal business "the greatest activity that exists."

## WHAT A PRECANCEL IS

A precanceled stamp, or precancel for short, is a stamp that has in some way been obliterated or marked, before it was affixed to the letter on which it was to be used. This precanceling is mostly done by putting whole sheets of stamps into a printing press and printing the name of the city where they are to be used on them. When thus affixed to pieces of mail, of which there must be no less than several thousand all alike and mailed together, the stamps receive no further mark in the mail. Much time and labor is thus saved. Of course, there must be an agreement between the post-office and the patron who wishes to use precanceled stamps, and certain rules must be followed so as to insure the postal administration against loss.—The West.

## GUIDE TO STAMP'S COUNTRY

Imper. Reg. Posta Austr.—Austrian Levant.

Instruction.—The only inscription on some of the stamps of Venezuela.

IONIKON—Ionian islands.

Island—Iceland.

Jeend.—Jhind.

K G L Post fr.—On the early stamps

of Denmark (value in skillings) or Danish West Indies (value in cents).

Kamerun—Cameroons.

Karolinen—Caroline islands.

Kais. Konigl. Oester. Post.—On many of the stamps of Austria.

K. K. Post-stempel.—On the early stamps of Austria (values in "kr") and Austrian Italy (values in cents).

Korea—Corea.

KPHTH—Crete.

Kr. (or Kreuzer).—Shown on many of the stamps of Austria.

Land-Post.—On some of the local stamps of Baden.

Lion.—The most prominent feature in the design of the early Persian stamps.

Magyar Kir. Posta.—Hungary.

Marianen—Marianne islands.

Maroc—Morocco (French offices).

Marruecos—Morocco (Spanish offices).

Marshall-Inseln—Marshall islands.

Mejico—Mexico.

Mocambique—Mozambique.

Modenesi—Modena.

M. Q. E.—These letters overprinted on certain French colonial stamps signify they were intended for use in Martinique.—Mekeel's.

## THOUSAND STAMPS CURRENT

An exchange states that from 20,000 to 24,000 different stamps have been issued and perhaps an equal or greater number of fiscal or revenue stamps. Something depends on how one counts the differences. By noting finer distinctions double the number, and more, might be enumerated. There are about 1000 stamps current at the present time.

## UNCLE SAM'S STAMP EXHIBIT

The collection of both foreign and domestic postage stamps owned by the United States government is to be overhauled, arranged as to countries and issues, and mounted and placed on exhibition in the new national museum, says The West. This collection is said to be one of the most complete in existence, and embraces sets of every kind and denomination of postage stamps ever issued by the United States.

## NEW CUBAN SERIES

Maury's Collectionneur reports that the Cuban government has issued a decree authorizing a new series of stamps for postage and telegraph purposes.

## BOYS MUST STUDY CLOSELY

## WHO PLAN TO BE ARCHITECTS

BOYS who are thinking of preparing for the profession of architect will do well to heed the words of William Holabird, who says (in the Washington Herald): The field of architecture is not overcrowded. In fact, the contrary obtains. Today the young man who wishes to become an architect has splendid advantages, far better than those at his command a decade ago.

To become a successful architect, however, he must qualify in many things. He must have good habits, be industrious, and have mastered the rudiments of the profession. Above all things, he must have integrity, because he is compelled constantly to handle funds that belong to other people.

In selecting a vocation, he must have a fondness for it. If he chooses a profession for which he has no liking, his success will be greatly handicapped. No man, to my knowledge, ever has attained high honors in a calling for which he had a natural aversion. I think that is one thing which parents and advisers are too prone to overlook. They indiscriminately choose a young man's business for him and as a consequence, caring little for it, his progress suffers.

Of course, to be an architect and a successful one, a young man must be an architect in all the term implies. He cannot enter the profession half heartedly. He must work untiringly, faithfully. He would venture to declare that 80 per cent of the young men following the various professions of today do their work mechanically and without full knowledge of details. They have not mastered their chosen calling.

The young man who determines upon architecture as a means of earning a livelihood must be pretty thoroughly educated. He must know mathematics in order to learn construction. He must be able to draw both mechanically and free hand; have a conception of coloring, and be able to do water color and oil work to a minor degree.

It is possible for him to educate himself by working during the day and studying at night. The art institute has a splendid school in Chicago, and the Armour Institute has its classes in technology. We have had instances of young men entering an architect's office, boarding themselves and supporting families, and finally saving enough money with which to take a course in European colleges.

Chicago does not furnish as great advantages as some of the eastern cities, especially New-York, but we have a good course where a young man can get started at nominal cost. In the East they have Cornell, Columbia, the University of Pennsylvania, the Boston School of Technology and Harvard.

Architecture is not difficult to learn if the young man is willing to work and acquire knowledge. He must start at the bottom. There is no short cut to success, and none of the men who have

reached the top ever found a quick route. They all succeeded in the same way—by plodding, conscientious effort.

The remuneration received by successful architects is only fair. The architect, however, earns as much, as a general rule, and perhaps a trifle more, than do those who follow similar professions. He gets good fees, of course, but when he has paid his draftsman and the various kinds of engineers he must employ, the major portion of those fees go to his employees. But they are an independent lot, are these successful architects, who never are out of employment.

I would advise any young man who has a yearning to become an architect to enter the profession without apprehension as to the future. His success will depend upon his ability to grasp the essential and minor details that spell "fitness." He cannot be a shirker. He must stick to his work and study it incessantly. Even the most successful architect does not know it all. New and greater things are being done every day. He must keep abreast of his business.

When a play or performance turns out badly, or any cherished plan meets with failure, we call it a fiasco, says the Detroit Free Press. Fiasco is the Italian word for bottle or flask, and at first glance the word bottle seems hardly to fit the meaning we imply. But the use of this word came about logically enough. When the Venetian glassblowers, in making their beautiful glassware, detected a flaw in the bulb, they would convert it into an ordinary bottle, or fiasco. In this way the word bottle came to be synonymous with failure.

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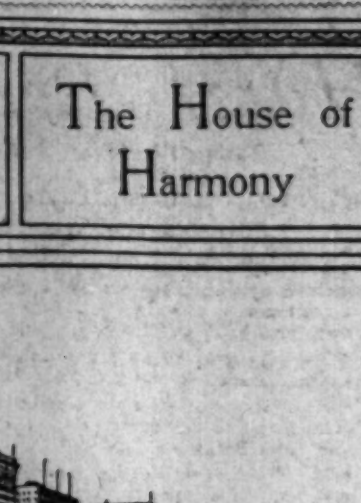
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**M**ANOR graduates are today in all the leading colleges of the country. Some of them have gained distinction for high scholarship or along literary lines; some have made their mark artistically; practically all have gained recognition as earnest, capable young men. Harvard has received more of our graduates than any other college. Yale, Princeton, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Dartmouth, Amherst, Leland Stanford and other leading colleges and universities can attest the effectiveness of our methods. In business, too, many former pupils are occupying positions of responsibility.

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 13c;  
3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure  
10 lines to the inch.

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Telephone Your advertisement to 4330 B. B. or, if preferred, a representative will call to discuss advertising.

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## REAL ESTATE

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## APARTMENTS TO LET

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## Wm. E. McCoy &amp; Co.

## REAL ESTATE, MORTGAGES AND INSURANCE

451 Old South Building, Boston  
1345 Beacon St., Brookline

TELEPHONES FORT HILL 5035; BROOKLINE 5210

**WITH OPTION TO PURCHASE**  
TO LET—Stone and brick house in Brookline; 12 rooms and 2 bathrooms; recently renovated throughout; new hardwood floors, new plumbing, new lighting fixtures and interior decorations; will be sold at a greatly reduced price or rented with privilege to buy later.

**AT A BARGAIN**  
FOR SALE—End house with tower, in stone and brick block, just off Beacon st., in Brookline; 12 rooms, modern bath, expensively finished in hard woods, and with every modern convenience; only small amount of cash required to purchase this most attractive home.

**NEAR COOLIDGE CORNER**  
FOR SALE—Desirable single house of 10 rooms, bath and laundry, hardwood floors, hot water heat, several fireplaces, etc.; about 3000 sq. ft. of land; will be sold at a considerably less than assessed value.

**AT REDUCED PRICE**  
FOR SALE—Small modern house on one of Brookline's most attractive roads; 9 rooms, reception hall and bath, hot-water heat, electric lights, oak floors, large piazza, southern exposure. Price and terms at either office.

**NEW HOUSES IN BROOKLINE**  
FOR SALE—Several attractive houses now in process of construction on Fisher Hill and in other parts of Brookline, containing every convenience as to floors, plumbing, hot-water heat, etc. Will be sold at a very moderate price.

**TO SETTLE AN ESTATE**  
FOR SALE—Single house in Brookline, containing 11 rooms, reception hall and bath, conveniently situated and in a neighborhood of private houses; modern in all its appointments as to floors, plumbing, hot-water heat, etc. Will be sold at a very moderate price.

**FOR EXCHANGE**  
If your present real estate does not bring in a proper return, let us trade it for something that will pay. Drop in and let us show you how your income can be increased.

## Fisher Hill

Brookline's choice section of individual houses. Restricted against apartment houses and all objectionable features. Large or small lots at very moderate prices. Also one home house ready shortly—\$11,500. Another in September—\$10,500. Payments may suit the convenience of desirable neighbors. This community is quiet, secluded, yet but 15 minutes from South Station, and in 1914 but 20 from Park Street. Conditions are ideal for those wanting ease of access and wholly satisfactory surroundings. Plans of land and houses of J. D. HARDY, 10 High st., June, Summer, Boston.

## Woodbourne

In Beautiful Forest Hills

FOR SALE—6-7 Room House

Latest Improvements, Easy Terms

Charming natural environment, with artistic improvements combine to make this an ideal, restricted home.

To Rent \$25.00—\$40.00. Don't fail to see these. Half-hour from heart of the city (5-cent fare).

308 Hyde Park Ave. Tel. Jam. 21448

## 780 Beacon St.

Desirable suite few minutes to Park St.; very reasonable rent. Apply on premises or of

JOHN R. FOSTER

4 Park Square, Boston

4 Park Square, Boston

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## APARTMENTS In BROOKLINE

Our lists include the most desirable suites and apartments to let in Brookline—housekeeping, non-housekeeping or light housekeeping. Automobile service at Coolidge Corner office.

## FRANK A. RUSSELL

506 Old South Building, Boston (Tel. 110 Main)

1321 Beacon St., Brookline (Tel. 1750 Brookline)

## WINCHESTER CHAMBERS

Located in the Heart of Beautiful Winchester

36 apartments, fire and sound proof construction, arranged in suites of 5 and 6 rooms, bath and servant's toilet, etc., 5 minutes from Winchester and Wedgemere Stations, surface cars pass the door; every modern convenience consistent with a first class apartment house. Rents \$55 to \$75. Apply to EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., Agents, 4 Common St., Winchester, Mass.

## RIVERSIDE VIEW

114 Fenway : : Back Bay

Apartment houses are now ready for occupancy. Beautifully decorated with interior decorations when engaging suite now, without expense. Absolutely the finest and most modern apartment building in Boston, overlooking the most beautiful park system in New England. Suites of 2, 3 and 4 rooms, with all modern conveniences. Open for inspection from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. daily.

SNIDER & RUDNICK

501 Kimball Bldg., Boston, Mass.

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## HENRY W. SAVAGE

129 TREMONT STREET

TEL. OXFORD 4422

I SPECIALIZE IN

MANAGEMENT OF REALTY

AND COLLECTION OF RENTS.

The Seymour

JUST ACROSS THE HARVARD BRIDGE

IN CAMBRIDGE

A few suites in this conservative apartment house, 12 suites, moderate rent; 2 and 3 outside rooms, outside baths and large outside kitchenettes; fine view across the Charles river from almost every room; all improvements; resident janitor.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, 129 Tremont St. Tel. Oxford 4422.

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## 8 ROOMS 3-Bathrooms 3 BROOKLINE

NEW CEMENT TWO-FAMILY HOUSES.

ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS.

Large living rooms, beamed ceilings, open fireplace, piazzas and lawns, ten to twelve closets in each apartment. STEAM HEAT and CONSTANT HOT WATER furnished. Combining all advantages of SINGLE HOUSE and APARTMENT.

A. DUDLEY DOWD, 16 State Street.

BRANCH OFFICE, 1138 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE

## CASTLEGATE APARTMENTS

Ready for occupancy—484-490 Blue Hill ave. boulevard, corner Castlegate road, suites 4, 5 large sunny rooms, with maids rooms, large reception halls, large closets, steam heat, continuous hot water, tiled bathrooms, polished oak floors, paneled oak dining rooms, rear piazzas, vacuum service, janitor service. Take Mattapan car.

New 6-room apartments ready for occupancy Sept. 1st.

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SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

small family where one or more maids are kept; good seamstress; refined American woman; best of references. MRS. B. F. BENJAMIN, 23 Wendell st., Cambridge, Mass.

but not complying with the rules governing insertion in these columns

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The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## WESTERN STATES

**SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE**

**SECRETARY**-resident, visiting or elsewhere; experienced, tactful worker; familiar with business and social customs, banking and general responsibilities; stenographer (typist and correspondence); must be able to take dictation; will carry emergency in household or office; address MISS BURLSON, 103 E. 78th St., New York City 17, N. Y.

**STENOGRAPHER**-Position wanted West; 6 years' experience in office work; New York City, New York state and 10 years' experience in Chicago, Illinois, Okla.

**TEACHER**-Position wanted in West; 10 years' experience in teaching in high school by university (Kansas); graduate with post graduate work (Wisconsin); MISS L. E. MADDEN 1944 Lehigh University, Kansas

**PACIFIC COAST**

### HELP WANTED—MALE

**COMPANION**—American lady wants room with good family in California. Write Mrs. J. H. HARRIS, 1001 E. 10th St., address 1818 E. C. HEARTWELL, Guelph, Hastings, Adams Co., Neb.

**MAN** wanted as active foreman on a large farm. Write NABU, P. O. 1034, Los Angeles, Cal.

**WANTED**—Man as active foreman on a large ranch 4 miles from Ooshew; write C. CORNWELL, Ooshew, Cal.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**

**CHAUFFEUR** wants position; 1 year experience driving and repairing; will travel; good references. A. MARPLE, 172 Merritt drive, Pasadena, Cal.

**CHAUFFEUR**, car and driver wants a position; experience; understands kinds of repairing; would act as helper.

reasonable. P. M. PALANZA, 1000 E. 7th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

**GARDNER**—Married man, age 40, w/o to general caretaking about estate. CHRYSLER, 1950, 1955, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631,

position with good firm with opportunities

**SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.**  
COMPANION-Young woman wants position; references. MISS ARIZONA HOWORTH, Gen. Del., Pasadena, Cal.  
HELPER WANTS HOME in family; will help with housework, cooking or light sewing; no salary; references. MISS LULA EVENS, Box 247, Route 11, Los Angeles.  
HOUSEKEEPER-Elderly woman wants position with adults where work is necessary. MISS B. HAMILTON, 2124 Pacific.  
HOUSEWORK-Position wanted in private family; \$15 and board; no children. MRS. M. L. MCKINLEY, 605 E. 5th.  
SOPRANO, experienced, desires choir.

Appointment. CECILIA SEAR, 208 L  
erty st., San Francisco.

## CANADA

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

**CASHIER-ACCOUNTANT**—Position of cashier in London or the provinces; also bookkeeping experience; highest references. **HARLES S. WATSON**, Bank House, Market Street, Cockermouth, Cumbria, England.

**MANAGEMENT or treasurership**—London business wanted by experienced manager. **W. Cockermouth, England.**

**WORKER**, 5 Dudley rd., Wimbledon, London, S.W. 19.

**SCHOOLMASTER**—Young married Englishman, first-class C. certificate, seeks position in British Columbia with opportunity to study fruit growing. **W. A. SINES**, Elm rd., Purley, Surrey, England.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

**COMPANION, CHAPERONE**—Lady of  
 fine post; experienced traveler; due

**COOK**, housekeeper or general maid—Situations wanted by experienced person. References. Mrs. ALICE J. BRITISH, 60 Albany St., Boston 444 Hampden.

**MISS ALICE ANN EEDDON**, Limalade Old road, Dukinfield, Cheshire, Eng.

**GIRL**

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE**

**GOVERNNESS**—Lady highly recommen German finishing governess; all English subjects. References. Miss VON PETERSDORFF, Pension Augusta, Welmer I. Thuringia, Germany.

**GREAT BRITAIN**

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

**HOUSE WELFARE** and general cooking about end of September. MR. STATHAM, Arima, Royston Park avenue, East End.

**HOUSEWIFE** wanted for twin girls, French preferred. MRS. J. HUMPHSON, Stratford House, East Boldon, Co. Durham.

**HOUSEWIFE** Female baker, to live in and cook, apply personally or write for particulars; wanted soon as possible. C. & J. COLEMAN, 10, The Quadrant, Leeds and Bradford, Yorkshire, England.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**

**BOY (16)** wants place for office work bookkeeping etc.: living in, if possible. W. WRIGHT, Friends School, Greenacre, Yorkshire, Eng.

**MAN (38)** requires work of any kind, domestic or otherwise. L. LEONARD, 10, St. George's Road, Leeds.

here; reliable. MAURICE SMITH,  
Cumberland st., London, Eng.

MANAGE BUYER HALEMAN of  
MECHERMAN - Man with 17 1/2 years' gov-  
ernment experience as manager of boat and sh-  
ops desires opening anywhere. A.  
LELLIS, 15 Cole Park rd. Twickenham.  
WANTED - Engagement as coach or t-  
r for school children. J. C. RHODES,  
St. Leonards rd., Edinburgh, Scotland.

**SITUATIONS WANTED - FEMALE**

YOUNG LADY wishes post as lady help  
could help lady with garden, pointing  
1988 ANNIE RYEMOUNT, New-Bow-  
house, Wrayburg, Bucks, Eng.

**MEXICO**

**SITUATIONS WANTED - MALE**

GREEN-AMERICAN with family

able company as manager of plantation

ould also be employed. In Central America; 14 years' experience in tropical Mexico; very good reason for wanting this employment; highest of references given.

Don't  
Hesitate  
to Insert an  
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IN THE  
MONITOR'S  
"Help  
Wanted"  
columns, when you are  
looking for  
The Best  
Employees



# BUYERS' GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

EASTERN		EASTERN		EASTERN		EASTERN		CENTRAL		CENTRAL	
BOSTON		BOSTON (Continued)		CAMBRIDGE, MASS.		SPRINGFIELD, MASS.		BUFFALO, N. Y.		CLEVELAND, OHIO	
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## SIGHTLY GARDEN ON VACANT LOT REWARDS LABOR OF LITTLE FOLKS



Ruggles street neighborhood children work about teacher, Mrs. Catherine Eastwood

TO transform an unsightly vacant lot into a flourishing garden is a task calling for the exercise of much patience, perseverance and faith, especially if the vacant lot chances to be in a district where many of the people have had little personal experience in the pleasures and profits of an intensive use of the soil. But that it can be done and done well in one summer has been proved by children of the Ruggles Street Neighborhood house, who this season, working under the direction of Mrs. Catherine S. Eastwood, have turned a vacant lot on Hampshire street into a vegetable and flower garden which is the pride of every child who owns a plot there, as well as the talk of the neighborhood.

The land was cleared and the fence put up largely through volunteer labor, for fathers and big brothers took an interest when they found that Mrs. Eastwood and the workers at the Ruggles street house were in earnest about having the garden and so gave their services to help put the lot into shape. It took a long time, because the workers for the most part could give only their evenings, but finally the project was safely started with about 24 children from 8 to 14 claiming an interest in the garden, and fathers, mothers and older brothers and sisters waiting to see how the "crops" would turn out.

The garden was divided into many plots, some of them belonging to individual children who had paid for them, some of them belonging to the neighborhood house and some to the children in common. Vines were started along the sides of the garden and trained up the fence and the wall of an adjacent stable, so that after a while the garden began to look not only prosperous but picturesque. In fact the whole place began to have a different appearance.

On their "plantations," as they called them, the children planted all sorts of good things—radishes, lettuce, cabbages, Swiss chard, potatoes, tomatoes, carrots,

beans and corn. They also planted flowers in every available corner. Three times each week they have come for an hour to work under Mrs. Eastwood's supervision, and other times they have come to gaze rapturously through the fence and to tell each other tales of the number of beans and tomatoes they expected to get a little later.

There was no water on the place so some of the neighbors came to the rescue and said the garden hose might be attached to the faucets in their back yards. This is what is still being done.

A large tub is filled with the water from the hose and the children fill their watering cans from the tub. As for pulling up the grass, which seems to have a way of coming up where it wasn't wanted, that is no task at all, for Mrs. Eastwood needs grass for a certain rabbit who lives in a part of the city where green growing things are scarce. So, when she asks, "Who is going to pull some grass for my bunny today?" there is a response which is generous enough to make Mr. Rabbit supremely happy.

The children who are doing garden work have been formed into two junior municipal leagues—one for the girls and one for the boys. These leagues meet Wednesday afternoons and discuss besides gardening other subjects, such as clean yards and streets, clean homes, clean markets. They are learning in this way their responsibility as members of a community.

People living near the garden have cleaned up their back yards and alleys and planted gardens of their own. Their one regret is that they began so late in the season, but they are consoling themselves by now discussing what they are going to plant "next year" and just how they are going to plan their gardens to the best advantage.

Indeed, if the Hampshire street garden had done nothing more than to stimulate interest for doing garden work all other year it would have been worth all it has cost. Mrs. Eastwood says for the interest is so general and so strong, that

present indications are that garden work will begin in that district next season with the first peep of spring. A great deal has been done this summer in getting the neighbors to have their own gardens, but much more can be done another year, it is expected, for the people have seen by this summer's experiment that gardening pays in more ways than one.

## SWIFT CURRENT DAM IS BEGUN

SWIFT CURRENT, Sask.—Construction work on the new Ambursen dam across the Swift Current river is proceeding rapidly, according to the Manitoba Free Press. The Ambursen hydraulic construction company of Montreal, in charge of this work, has its camp organized and the greater portion of the machinery for use in this work is now on the ground.

Work on the coffer-dam is nearly completed. This dam, when completed, will make a natural reservoir, which will conserve at the lowest estimate, 100,000,000 gallons of water, or sufficient to supply a city having a population of at least 25,000, while the location of the reservoir is such that by dredging the capacity can be increased to almost any amount.

## JUDGE GUNN IS NAMED CHAIRMAN

TORONTO, Ont.—Judge Gunn of Ottawa has been appointed chairman of the board of conciliation to consider the points at issue between the Grand Trunk railway and its maintenance of way employees, numbering about 3000, according to the Globe. He was named by F. H. McLaughlin of Toronto, the company's representative on the board, and C. D. Robertson of Welland, representing the men, and the labor department has approved.

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# Real Estate Market T Wharf Activities Sailings

The King G. Gillette property, 1560 Beacon street, Brookline, which was reported in this paper last week sold for the owner by Henry W. Savage to Benjamin Snider and John Drucker, has just been resold through the same broker to Col. Francis H. Appleton for his occupancy. The property is a large dwelling of Italian style of architecture, containing many rooms; also a modern garage, together with 20,000 square feet of land, the total assessed value being \$48,200.

In part payment Colonel Appleton conveys title to Snider and Drucker of his residence, 1574 Beacon street, with 2087 square feet of ground, taxed for \$10,000 on improvements and \$3900 on the land.

The same broker has sold several other properties in Brookline for Snider and Drucker, viz. 14 and 16 Browne street to Frank A. Day and Henry E. Bothfeld, trustees. These are three-story brick apartments containing three suites each of seven rooms, bath, etc., with a total of 8708 square feet of land, all assessed for \$42,000, including \$7000 on the land.

The same purchasers also take title to similar brick buildings numbered 198 and 200 St. Paul street, together with 9892 square feet of land. These are assessed for \$39,500, of which \$7900 applies on the land.

Henry W. Savage has sold for Charles E. Cotting, trustee, lots 26 and 27 on the northerly side of Parkman street, in the Longwood section of Brookline. The total area is 19,575 square feet, having a total frontage of 213 feet on Parkman street. The new owner is H. Bertram Finer of Boston, who contemplates building five three-story apartment buildings. This land is taxed for \$9000, but the purchase price was double the assessed valuation.

The same broker has consummated one of the largest sales of vacant land made for several years in Brookline. George M. Kimball and Frank A. Day, trustees of the Babcock Hill Trust, have transferred the remainder of their holdings in this trust to Benjamin Snider and John Drucker of Boston. The locations of the lots are on Gibbs, Fuller and Coolidge streets and Naples road, all within 10 minutes' walk from Coolidge Corner and lying between Commonwealth avenue and Harvard street, the total area being 198,590 square feet, carrying a taxed valuation of \$61,000.

Henry W. Savage has sold for Henrietta A. Fellows her property at 105 Waban park, Newton, to Caroline W. Hodges. The property consists of a large modern dwelling house, stable and outbuilding, assessed for \$12,800, of which \$5800 is on the land. The lot contains 35,677 square feet. Purchaser will occupy her new property immediately.

**SOUTH AND WEST END SALES**  
The Windsor hotel property has been sold by the owners, Charles W. Kettell et al. to Mary C. Burke, for investment. It is located 101 to 105 Shawmut avenue, corner of 2 to 12 Castle street, and extends to the corner of Middlesex street, consisting of one four-story and one five-story brick building, together with 5334 square feet of land. The total assessed value is \$45,400, of which \$19,200 applies to the land.

The West End parcel was bought by Fred L. Hewitt from Joseph Di Stasio. It is a four-story brick building standing on 1020 square feet of land, situated 30-32 Cambridge street, near Bowdoin street. All taxed for \$23,000, including \$16,000 on the land.

**ROXBURY TRANSACTIONS**  
Another public house property has been sold in the Roxbury district, known as Hotel Winslow, numbered 200-204 Dudley street, corner of Winslow street. This is a four-story brick building and 3117 square feet of land owned by Edwin F. Cass and assessed for \$31,000, \$5100 of that amount being land value. Mary Doherty took the title.

The frame dwelling-house and lot designated 6 Dennison street near Walnut avenue has changed hands. Sophie P. Hewitt sells to Moses Shapiro. It is valued by the assessors at \$7300, and \$1800 of that amount applies on the 5294 square feet of land.

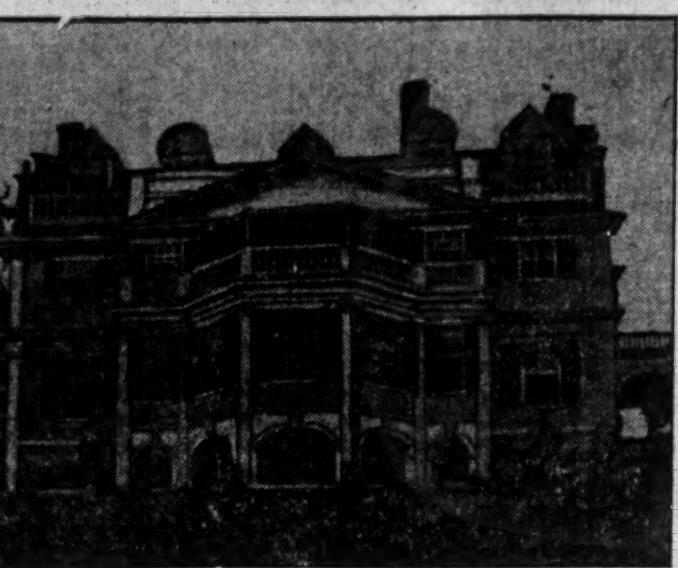
**JAMAICA PLAIN SALE**  
Robert T. Fowler has sold for Nelson Curtis of Jamaica Plain the property numbered 31 and 33 Boynton street, Jamaica Plain. The property consists of the substantial, well-proportioned four-family house and 4500 square feet of land, all taxed for \$5000. Edmund Trotta is the purchaser.

**AUBURNDALE ESTATES SOLD**  
Winthrop Pattee and John A. Potter, Niles building, Boston, report that they have just sold to Martha A. Foster of Auburndale, a very attractive lot of land located on the corner of Brae Burn and Trappelo roads, Auburndale, containing about 12,000 square feet. This lot immediately adjoins the residence recently purchased by Mrs. Foster on Brae Burn road. It is the purchaser's intention to lay this lot out into lawns and gardens.

Deed has been placed on record at the Middlesex registry of deeds, Cambridge, transferring title in the frame dwelling house, together with 7473 square feet of land, located at 76 Freeman street, Auburndale, from Lila W. Sears of Boston and Edith H. Hill of Dallas, Tex., to Mary Halewood of Newton. The purchaser will make extensive improvements for occupancy. The sale was negotiated through the offices of George A. Dill of the Tremont building.

The same broker also reports deed has been recorded at the Suffolk registry transferring title in two parcels of real estate Nos. 17 and 19 Prospect street, Boston. This property consists of two brick apartment houses, one of four apartments and the other of three, to-

## BEACON STREET RESIDENCE



Courtesy of "The Brookline Townsman."

Purchased by Col. Francis H. Appleton through the office of Henry W. Savage

gether with 1800 square feet of land, all assessed for \$11,600, of which \$7000 is on the land. Lila W. Sears of Boston and Edith H. Hill of Dallas, Tex., have conveyed their title to Philip Goldberg.

## SALE AT NEWTON CENTER

Through the office of Alvord Brothers the estate of Mary C. Eaton has been sold to Rose T. Bergeson, the property, 885 Beacon street, Newton Center, consisting of a single frame house and 16,715 feet of land, the whole assessed for \$6500, of which \$2500 is on the building and \$4000 on the land. The new owner buys for occupancy.

## SOMERVILLE ESTATE SOLD

Warren F. Freeman, of the Kimball building, reports the sale for Charles Irvine Little, of his estate 42 Lowden avenue, Somerville, consisting of a modern two-family frame dwelling of 14 rooms and 4000 square feet of land. The purchaser, Carolyn B. Cox of Arlington, buys for a home and investment. The estate is appraised by the Somerville assessors at \$5700, but the selling price was in excess of that figure.

## COUNTRY ESTATES AND LOTS

By the Edward T. Harrington Company the sale is reported of the Theodore H. Clark farm on Wesson street, Grafton. The farm which is known as one of the best in the town is centrally located and comprises 50 acres of land, 25 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation, the balance being pasture and timber land. There is a new farmhouse of 10 rooms, a large stock barn and extensive set of poultry houses. Included in the sale were several head of stock and farming tools. The purchaser, Walter H. Wright, will utilize it for fruit specialties and dairying.

Also the sale of the Joseph Figuered estate on Bolton street, Marlboro, comprising a nine-room frame house and stable, and about an acre of land. The purchaser was Alice Wesson.

Another sale is reported of the Charles F. Blood farm on Main street, West Sutton, comprising five acres of land, together with a 10-room frame house and large barn. The purchaser was Elmer R. Bartlett.

The estate 19 Hosmer street, Everett, has been sold this week. It comprises a modern two-apartment house of 15 rooms with all improvements and 4200 square feet of land, the total assessed value being \$5300. The grantor was George Sweetland, the purchaser Elizabeth Bonner.

At Concord River park, North Billerica, lots Nos. 56 and 57, having a frontage of 90 feet and containing 7600 square feet, have been sold by Gay P. Walton to Charles H. Davis.

The trustees of Newport First Beach Land Company, Newport, R. I., report the sale of a large parcel this week. It comprises lots numbered 418, 419, 420 and 421 on the westerly side of Sausage avenue, with a frontage of 380 feet and containing 48,000 square feet; lots 430 and 440 on the easterly side of Sausage avenue with a frontage of 150 feet, containing 18,750 square feet; lots 441, 442, and 443 on Newport avenue, with a frontage of 350 feet, containing 44,000 square feet; and lots 444, 445, 446, and 447 on the west side of Ellery avenue, with a frontage of 330 feet, containing 42,150 square feet, the total area of the land being 152,900 square feet. The purchaser was G. Herbert Patterson of Newport.

The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker in the above transactions.

**WINCHESTER (N. H.) FARM SOLD**  
The Chapin Farm Agency has sold for the owner, James Walkinshaw of Huntington, Mass., his old homestead farm situated on the Warwick road in the town of Winchester, Cheshire county, N. H., comprising 25 acres of land, a farmhouse containing six rooms, a large barn and other outbuildings, with a tract of woodland. The estate was sold to Mrs. Olive Crow of Winchester, who has already taken title.

## BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Washington st., 729, ward 24; Frederick J. Rockwell, A. J. Carpenter, brick garage.

Monson st., 11, ward 11; Albert Geiger, Jr., Deane & Le Clear; brick garage.

Washington st., 741-745-A, ward 24; Frederick J. Rockwell, A. J. Carpenter, frame stores.

Monmouth st., 21-25-32-34, ward 10; Geo. N. House, frame dwellings.

Phillips st., 37, ward 11; city of Boston; alter school.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Shipping is quiet at T wharf today. Only two schooners arrived with a total of 23,700 pounds of fresh groundfish; the schooner Helen B. Thomas with 11,600 pounds, and the schooner Washakie 12,200 pounds. Haddock is selling for \$2.25 cwt.; large cod \$4.50; small \$2; pollock \$2 and hake \$2. Dealers' prices for fresh groundfish are as follows: Steak cod 7½¢ per pound, market cod 4¢, haddock 3½¢, steak pollock 3½¢, large hake 4½¢, medium hake 2½¢, and steak cusk 3½¢.

According to a despatch received today from Gloucester, the schooner Ella G. King sailed 90 barrels of mackerel seven miles southeast of East point, Tuesday.

Salt mackerel came in with the following vessels: Schr. Lottie G. Merchant 20 bbls med, 72 bbls tinkers; Marguerite Haskins 10 bbls, 22 bbls tinkers; Esperanto 12 bbls med, 73 bbls tinkers.

A decrease in fish receipts at T wharf for week ending Sept. 4, 1913 of 18 vessels and 446,100 over the receipts for the same week a year ago was shown today by statistics given out at the Boston Fish bureau today.

The steamer City of Atlanta of the Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah makes its first trip out from Boston for Savannah today.

Public inspection of the City of Atlanta was permitted yesterday at her berth at Eastern pier, East Boston.

Bearing a general cargo, the principal items of which are 50,000 bushels of wheat, 900 tons of flour and 300 tons of provisions, the Leyland line steamship, Kingstonia, Captain Kerruish, departed for London today.

Unloading the cargo of 15,000 stems of bananas from the United Fruit Company's steamer Belita, Capt. S. Karlsen, which arrived from Banan, Cuba, yesterday, is taking place at the company's wharves today. Captain Karlsen was greeted on his arrival by his brother, Capt. Karl Karlsen of the steamer Joseph di Giorgio, which arrived at Commercial wharf yesterday. Although the brothers have passed a number of times at sea, this is the first opportunity they have had of meeting for a number of years.

The United Fruit Company's steamer Limon, Captain Frey, sailed yesterday for Port Limon, Costa Rica, taking a large general cargo. She will return with a cargo of fruit.

## PORT OF BOSTON

**Arrived**  
Str North Star, Dennison, Yarmouth, N. S.  
Str Bunker Hill, O'Donnell, New York.  
Str Newkirk, Abbott, Baltimore.  
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor.  
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.  
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.  
Tug Leader, Doane, Gloucester.

**Cleared**  
Str Halifax (Br), Hawes, Halifax, N. S.  
Str Howard, Chase, Norfolk.  
Str Persian, Page, Philadelphia.  
Str Bunker Hill, O'Donnell, New York.  
Str H. F. Dimock, Crowell, New York.  
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor.  
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland.  
Str North Star, Dennison, Yarmouth, N. S.

**Sailed**  
Tug Confidence, Lynn, to return with two lighters; schrs Henry J. Smith, Norfolk; Bayard Barnes, Philadelphia, both from below the castle; str Crete, (Br.), Azores, Naples and Genoa; Kingstonian, (Br.), London; Belita, (Nor.), Banan, Halifax, (Br.), Halifax, N. S.; Hawkesbury, C. B. and Charlottetown, P. E. I.; City of Atlanta, Savannah; Howard, Norfolk; Persian, Philadelphia; Westerdijk, (Dutch) Rotterdam via Philadelphia; Bay State, Newport News to call at New London for Baravia last two str not before; Norden, (Dan.) New York; Bunker Hill, do; H. F. Dimock; tgs Western, Guttenberg, twg bgs Western Belle, and Pilgrim, do, and Forest Belle, from Parkers flats, New York; Paoli, Edgewater, twg bgs Dunmore, Scranton and Stroudsburg; Neptune, twg schr Van Allens Boughton, from Norfolk, Beverly, to finish discharging.

## NEW YORK ARRIVALS

NEW YORK—Strs Comanche, Galveston; Advance, Colon; Siamese Prince, Santos, Rio Janeiro, etc; Wolf, Caribbean; Petroleum, Portland, E; Industry, Rosario, Buenos Ayres and St. Lucia.

## SHIPPING TRADE

### AT HAVRE PORT

The Chamber of Commerce of Havre has just given out statistics of the movement of the port of Havre during the six months ended June 30, 1913. The number of vessels entering and clearing was 9473, with an aggregate tonnage of 5,169,944, compared with 6214 vessels, representing 4,881,688 tons in the corresponding period of last year, according to the report of Consul John Ball Osborn, Havre, France. This indicates that the shipping movement of Havre is developing at a normal rate in competition with other great ports of Europe.

## CHIEF JUSTICE TO TALK

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Chief Justice White of the United States supreme court is expected to speak here before the Berkshire Bar Association Sept. 20.

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

These sailings are compiled from advices that are subject to change without notice.

### Transatlantic Sailings

Sailings from New York	Sailings from New York
Harbours, Mediterranean ports	Sept. 6
Carmania, for Liverpool	Sept. 6
George Washington, for Bremen	Sept. 6
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen	Sept. 6
Landgraf, for Antwerp	Sept. 6
La Touraine, for Havre	Sept. 6
Minneapolis, for London	Sept. 6
Oceanic, for Southampton	Sept. 6
Germany, for Antwerp	Sept. 6
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bremen	Sept. 6
Hydram, for Rotterdam	Sept. 6
Ulfons, for Mediterranean ports	Sept. 6
Anona, for Mediterranean ports	Sept. 6
France, for Havre	Sept. 6
Landgraf, for Antwerp	Sept. 6
Adriatic, for Liverpool	Sept. 6
Oscar II., for Copenhagen	Sept. 6
Victoria, for Hamburg	Sept. 6
Volturno, for Rotterdam	Sept. 6
New York, for Southampton	Sept. 6
Victoria, for Hamburg	Sept. 6
Columbia, for Glasgow	Sept. 6
Grosser Kurfurst, for Bremen	Sept. 6
Manila, for Hamburg	Sept. 6
Minneapolis, for London	Sept. 6
Olympic, for Havre	Sept. 6
Verona, for Mediterranean ports	Sept. 6
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen	Sept. 6
Bremen, for Rotterdam	Sept. 6
Sant Anna, Mediterranean ports	Sept. 6
Razonia, for Mediterranean ports	Sept. 6
La Savoie, for Antwerp	Sept. 6
Celtic, for Liverpool	Sept. 6
St. Paul, for Bremen	Sept. 6
Berlin, for Mediterranean ports	Sept. 6
Imperator, for Hamburg	Sept. 6
Kronland, Antwerp via Dover	Sept. 6
Minneapolis, for London	Sept. 6
Patricia, for Hamburg	Sept. 6
Manila, for Hamburg	Sept. 6
Russia, for Rotterdam	Sept. 6
Kaiser Wilhelm II., for Bremen	Sept. 6
Stamper, for Hamburg	Sept. 6
Venezia, for Mediterranean ports	Sept. 6
Sailings from Boston	Sept. 6
Crete, for Naples and Genoa	Sept. 6
Cyprus, for Liverpool	Sept. 6
Napoli, for Mediterranean ports	Sept. 6
Laconia, for Liverpool	Sept. 6
Canada, for Liverpool	Sept. 6
Laconia, for Liverpool	Sept. 6
Sagamos, for Liverpool	Sept. 6
Parlatia, for Glasgow	Sept. 6
Canopic, for Naples and Genoa	Sept. 6
Arabic, for Liverpool	Sept. 6
St. Paul, for Hamburg	Sept. 6
Winifredia, for Liverpool	Sept. 6
Francia, for Liverpool	Sept. 6
Sailings from Philadelphia	Sept. 6
Arabic, for Liverpool	Sept. 6
St. Paul, for Hamburg	Sept. 6
Winifredia, for Liverpool	Sept. 6
Francia, for Liverpool	Sept. 6

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# World's Financial and Investment News

## TRUNK LINE RAILROADS STILL SHOW HIGH EXPENSE RATIOS

Pennsylvania and Vanderbilt Systems Report Good Increases in Gross Earnings but Sharp Declines in Net—Parent Companies Doing Somewhat Better

July earnings statements of the two big systems in trunk line territory—Pennsylvania and Vanderbilt—continue to show high expense ratios. These systems show an aggregate increase in gross revenues for the month of \$3,344,000, or 6 per cent, and yet report an aggregate loss in net of \$1,643,000, or a full 10 per cent.

Since February Pennsylvania comparisons, being made with the big earnings of last year, have shown sharp declines in net earnings notwithstanding very satisfactory gains in total revenues. The Vanderbilts, on the other hand, recorded gains in net regularly until June, but in that month as well as in July serious losses in net earnings have been felt.

Pennsylvania revenues furnish one of the sensations of the current railroad year. In the seven months up to the end of July gross revenues of the Pennsylvania system increased \$16,944,000 from the figures of the same period of 1912, and yet net earnings were \$4,737,000 smaller. Reduced to percentages, gross from January to July increased 8.3 per cent, and net decreased 11.2 per cent.

To go back two years and compare current results with those for 1911, it is found that although the Pennsylvania system in the seven-month period of this year did a gross business \$35,811,000 greater, net earnings are actually \$1,964,000 smaller.

The Vanderbilt system, on the other hand, while reporting unsatisfactory net earnings in June and July, has fared far better taking the seven-month period as a whole.

Thus, New York Central lines for the seven months ended July earned gross of \$170,210,405, an increase of \$8,580,852, or 5.3 per cent, and earned net of \$35,196,296, a gain of \$2,505,338, or almost 7 per cent.

The standing of the two systems at the end of the seven months' period is shown below in comparison with 1912:

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM			
	1912	1913	Increase %
7 mos gross.....	\$221,100,632	\$194,944,703	8.3
Net.....	37,227,076	4,737,351	11.2

\*Decrease.

The above figures are for the entire system in each case. When the results

of the parent company of each system are considered, it is found that the Pennsylvania railroad and New York Central each show up better than the systems they control.

Thus Pennsylvania itself in the seven months earned net of \$21,039,632, a decline of only \$110,000, equivalent to only one-half of 1 per cent. While this is by no means encouraging in view of an \$8,494,350 increase in gross, still it compares very favorably with a 11.2 per cent loss in net for the system as a whole.

Furthermore, it should be remembered that 1912 was the biggest year for Pennsylvania since the banner year of 1907, when a surplus for the stock of 9 1/2 per cent was earned.

New York Central, similarly, makes a better showing than its system as a whole. Gross increased \$8,228,207, or 10.6 per cent, and net gained \$1,807,439, or 18.2 per cent. In both June and July however, net earnings showed substantial losses, exact percentages being 8.3 and 7.6 respectively.

The close of the seven months' period found the Pennsylvania and New York Central as follows in comparison with 1912:

NEW YORK CENTRAL			
	1912	1913	Increase %
7 mos gross.....	\$103,191,200	\$111,429,407	8.0
Net.....	21,039,632	116,100	2.5

\*Decrease.

The more favorable results of the parent companies is explained by the fact that it was the western lines more particularly which were damaged by the floods last March. Traffic at that time was seriously tied up on Pennsylvania's western lines and on New York Central's almost as much. Furthermore, under the ruling of the interstate commerce commission rebuilding of the property damaged had to be charged to operating expenses and hence the maintenance accounts since that time have been a heavy load for gross to carry. Loss from the floods on the Pennsylvania lines is officially estimated at \$3,600,000.

### DOMINION COAL COMPANY

MONTREAL—The output of the Dominion Coal Company in August amounted to 425,635 tons against 400,125 in 1912. The highest previous output was in October last, when 422,343 tons were mined.

## AUGUST BANK EXCHANGES A SHADE LESS

Indifferent Showing Made by 128 Cities of United States Compared With Last Year and a Small Loss Over 1911

### SOME GAINS REPORTED

According to statistics compiled by R. G. Dun & Co., which include returns from 128 cities in the United States, bank exchanges for August make a somewhat indifferent comparison with a year ago, but show only a small loss over 1911, the total amounting to \$12,326,513,348, a decrease of 6.1 per cent as compared with the same month last year, and of 1.9 per cent as contrasted with the corresponding month in 1911; the total, however, is somewhat reduced by the fact that the month this year contained one less business day. Clearings at New York city again show some contraction, losses of 9.7 per cent and 8.4 per cent respectively, appearing in the comparison with the two preceding years, which, however, may be regarded as fairly satisfactory, when the moderate volume of stock market operations, tariff uncertainty, the tight money market and other restrictive influences are taken into consideration.

Although a number of important industrial and manufacturing centers report smaller exchanges than in one or both years, the aggregate of outside cities makes quite a favorable exhibit, with a loss of only 1.4 per cent, compared with 1912 and a gain of 7.5 per cent over 1911. In the New England states Boston and some other cities continue to show contraction, which more than offsets the improvement at other points, and consequently the total for that section makes an indifferent comparison with both years. Continued activity at the more important cities in the middle Atlantic states is reflected in the gains which appear at Philadelphia, Scranton, Buffalo, Syracuse, Birmingham and Wheeling, and while there is a slight falling off from last year in the total there is a gratifying improvement over 1911.

Owing to more or less falling off in the volume of bank clearings at Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston, S. C., Atlanta, and other cities, the total for the South Atlantic states is somewhat less than last year, but compared with the same month in 1911 improvement is general and there is some gain in the total over that period. Satisfactory returns are made by several cities in the central South, among them being Louisville, Nashville, Galveston and Little Rock, and that section shows a small loss compared with last year. The majority of the leading commercial manufacturing cities in the central states report improvement over both years. Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Dayton, Toledo, Akron, Evansville, Fort Wayne and South Bend being among the number, and the increase for that division over both previous years clearly reflects a very well-sustained volume of general business.

In the West satisfactory crop results have been followed by increased commercial activity, and bank clearings at numerous centers display considerable expansion, notably at Minneapolis, Duluth, Cedar Rapids, Kansas City, Fremont, Lincoln, Wichita and Topeka, so that the aggregate of all the cities included in that section is well above that of either 1912 or 1911. On the Pacific coast some loss at San Francisco and several other points result in a rather unfavorable comparison with last year, but there is marked improvement over the same month two years ago, as the returns at almost every city were much larger than for that period.

Comparisons follow:

	1911	1912	1913
New England.....	\$661,947,711	\$750,240,381	\$750,240,381
Middle.....	1,008,012,172	1,038,324,514	1,038,324,514
South Atlantic.....	213,230,490	224,222,808	224,222,808
Central.....	608,588,842	630,290,090	630,290,090
West.....	1,820,147,470	1,791,911,819	1,791,911,819
Pacific.....	617,132,437	589,781,033	589,781,033
Total.....	\$5,564,318,544	\$5,946,597,440	\$5,946,597,440
New York City.....	6,762,194,504	7,496,283,560	7,496,283,560
N. S. ....	\$12,326,513,347	\$13,132,881,009	\$13,132,881,009

### DIVIDENDS

Shattuck-Arizona directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share, payable Oct. 20 to stock of record Sept. 30.

The Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., declared usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15.

The directors of the Chicago Telephone Company have declared the customary quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the capital stock, payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 29.

### WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

CHICAGO—John V. Farwell Company's weekly review of trade says: The event of the week was the sensational advance in cotton caused by unfavorable weather. The price was advanced over 2 cents in a month and is about 2 cents higher than at this time last year. If there is no permanent recession staple cotton goods must be higher. Gray goods are already up and fruit-of-the-loom has been advanced.

## LOW PRICE FOR THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC STOCK

Southern Pacific is the only western transcontinental whose stock is today selling at the lowest price of the year. The current price—89 1/2—is not only this year's bottom quotation, but also the bottom since 1908. Very naturally the compulsory distribution of \$88,000,000 Southern Pacific stock has depressed the market price. It is the millstone around the neck of that issue.

While Southern Pacific is resting flatly on bottom, other similar issues are quoted up to 11 points above the low of the year, as below:

	Low	Up from Yield
1913 Present low at present		
Southern Pacific.....	89 1/2	11 1/2
Union Pacific.....	137 1/2	14 1/2
Atchafalpa.....	92 1/2	14 1/2
Northern Pacific.....	101 1/2	14 1/2
Great Northern.....	115 1/2	14 1/2
St. Paul.....	98 1/2	10 1/2

As between Southern Pacific and the other issues, save Atchafalpa, this comparison is very significant. It shows that Southern has been denied the natural recovery from the low that has been the portion of the general market. Atchafalpa doubtless would show better than a 1 1/2-point improvement were it not for the many millions of new stock issued in conversion of bonds.

In the face of this market heaviness Southern Pacific last year showed large increases in both gross and net, earning 9 1/2 per cent for the stock against 7.9 per cent in the previous year. By virtue of the fact that the market for the stock is suffering from an abnormal state of affairs shrewd bankers have picked Southern Pacific as one of the best purchases on the railroad list.

## PRODUCE

Current Boston wholesale market quotations follow:  
Flour—Spring patents, \$4.00@5.30; spring clears, in sacks, \$3.75@5.35; new winter patents, \$4.80@5.10; new winter straight, \$4.50@4.80; winter clears, \$4.30@4.60; Kansas, in sacks, \$4.30@4.75.

Milled—Spring bran, \$26.50@27; winter bran \$27.50@28; middlings \$28@31; mixed feed \$27.50@30; red dog, \$31.25; hominy feed \$31.90.

Hay—Choice, \$23.50; No. 1 grade, \$22.50; No. 2, \$20; No. 3, \$14.50@16; cut, \$12.50@14.

Cornmeal—Granulated, \$4.45@4.50; bolted, \$4.40@4.45; bag meal, \$1.68@1.70.

Oats—No. 1 clipped white, 5 1/2@5 1/2; No. 2, clipped white, 5 1/2@5 1/2; No. 3, clipped white, 5 1/2@5 1/2; ship, fancy, 40 lbs, 5 1/2@5 1/2; fancy, 38 lbs, 5 1/2@5 1/2; reg, 38 lbs, 5 1/2@5 1/2; 36 lbs, 5 1/2@5 1/2.

Cattle—Rolled, \$5.70@5.80; cut, \$6.30@6.40.

Corn—Spot, No. 2 yellow, 80c; No. 3 yellow, 80c; ship, lake and rail, No. 2 yellow, 88c@89c; No. 3 yellow, 87 1/2@88c.

Cracked corn—Bag, \$1.70@1.72; Rye straw—\$1.85@1.90; oat straw, \$1.15@1.12.

Eggs—Hennerys extra, 38@39c; eastern extra, 24@25c; western, prime firsts, 35@36c.

Lard—Raw leaf lard, 13 1/2c; rendered leaf, 13 1/2c; pure lard, 12 1/2c.

Butter—Northern creamery, extra, 32@32 1/2c; western, 31@31 1/2c; prints, extra northern creamery, 31c.

Beans—Per choice, per bu, \$2.25@2.40; California, small white, \$4.10; yellow, \$3.15, red kidney, \$2.40@2.50.

Potatoes—New, per bbl, \$2.37 1/2, per 2-bu bag, Jersey, 150 lbs, \$2.12 1/2@2.25; Maine, \$1.55@1.60; sweet potatoes, per bbl, \$2.25@2.75.

Onions—Spanish, per case, \$2.75@3; Conn, per 100-lb bag, \$1.85@2; native, per bu box, \$1@1.10.

Apples—Per bu box, 50c@52; per bbl, \$2.50@4.

Fruit—Blueberries, per qt, 12@20c; pineapples, \$1.25@3.50 per crate; muskmelons, per crate, 75c@1.75; watermelons, per 100, \$10@25; peaches, per bkt, 40@75c; per carrier, \$1.50@2.50.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

President Vanderlip of National City Bank, in an address before representatives of the electrical industry, stated that \$8,000,000 a week for five years, or \$2,000,000,000 in all, could be profitably invested in developing electrical industry.

The New Jersey public utilities commission has issued orders giving 30 days to the New Jersey and Pennsylvania railroad for raising money for needed repairs. Receiver admits he sees no way to raise funds and if unsuccessful the road must suspend operations.

Predicting that autumn net shortage of freight cars may break all previous records, the Railway Business Association makes a strong plea for cooperation in freight transportation and asserts that the roads must have their revenue enlarged if their credit is to be strengthened and adequate facilities provided.

In spite of decrease of nearly 2,000,000 bales in the 1912-13 cotton crop compared with that of 1911-12, the South received for its commercial crop in the last year nearly \$1,000,000,000, or over \$61,000,000 more than the value of the preceding crop, according to report of Secretary Hester of the New Orleans cotton exchange.

## ECONOMIST'S INDEX NUMBER

LONDON—The index index number of the London Economist is 2903, compared with 2889 for the preceding month. The largest advance was in textiles, which rose 18 1/2 points to 638 1/2.

## BUSINESS OPENING

FOR MANUFACTURING EXECUTIVE OR CHEMICAL ENGINEER.

A manufacturing concern, for over 30 years successfully engaged in producing staple chemicals, mainly carboxylic acid, on yearly contracts, affords opportunity to man of experience as manufacturing and executive head. Twelve-acre plant in full operation, has extensive water front and docks and complete rail facilities, including private tank-car equipment. Adjacent to New York, and within metropolitan district. There is demand year round for entire output. Principal owners engaged in other pursuits are looking for associate with capital to purchase reasonable interest or a control if desired.

Attention is invited of capable business man or man of chemical training seeking an investment, and now prepared or competent to develop ability to take over responsibilities connected with important and growing enterprise. May invest \$25,000 to \$100,000.

Address E. M. HYDE, Room 8203, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

## AUTUMN ANTHRACITE DEMAND EXPECTED AT END OF MONTH

The wholesale anthracite market is fully as quiet as at last week's writing and new orders are rather scarce, says the Coal Trade Journal regarding the Boston market. Sales agents have had plenty to do, however, to take care of deliveries on orders placed earlier, but it is expected that most of these were cleaned up during August, and practically all shippers will start with a clean sheet for this month.

It is hardly to be expected that fall demand will set in before the end of September. A general survey of conditions reveals that as a general proposition, while the country dealers have laid in good supplies of anthracite, many of the city retail plants have less coal on hand than usual at this time of year.

The companies have comparatively little tonnage in stock and there is every indication that there will be an acute shortage of hard coal before the fall season is far advanced. Of course weather will, as usual, play an important part in the situation, and if we have comparatively warm weather for the next few months it will help out considerably.

Retail trade is quiet, but now that the vacationists have begun to return in large numbers, attention will be given to filling up the bins for the fall and winter.

Steam sizes are not moving easily now except on contracts, and the less favored grades are going at concessions. There will be little improvement in the market for these small sizes before cold weather.

The bituminous trade continues as strong as before so far as contract business goes, and heavy deliveries are urged on orders. Spot business is hardly as good as last week on the basis of sales, but the frequent inquiries and the shortages developing here and there throughout this section point strongly to an underlying tone to the market that is most gratifying to shippers who are following it. Several of the jobbing companies are making such arrangements as they are able to cover for as much tonnage as possible.

Shipments to this port are heavy and the last of the week there were reported at Mystic 55,000 tons, including all kinds of coal, waiting to discharge. This condition will undoubtedly result in heavy demurrage charges before it is all unloaded. These charges must eventually be reflected in prices charged the consumers.

At present there is no change in quotations on New River and Pocahontas coal and \$3.90 to \$4.10 represents the market. Comparatively few sales are recorded at any price.

Pennsylvania coals are in fair supply, except the best grades, which have been out of the market for some time. Prices range all the way from \$1.10 to \$1.90 at the mines, according to the quality offered.

## BUSINESS IS HOLDING UP WELL THROUGHOUT THE WEST

CHICAGO—National City Bank of Chicago September circular says in part: It is surprising how business has kept up even in the area where very dry weather has done great damage to crops, and very serious injury has been done in Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri. The crop in this state has been injured to an appreciable extent, and throughout the corn belt a large aggregate loss has been sustained. To what extent this shortage, which some experts believe will reduce the corn crop below the 2,000,000,000 bushel mark, will be offset in money value by increased production of wheat and higher prices prevailing for corn, remains to be seen. The recent rise in cotton has also been largely based on the theory that considerable damage has been done to that staple and that the loss will be sufficient to reduce purchasing power of the South. However this may be, the actual shortage in corn and the actual damage done to cotton has not had any appreciable effect as yet in that direction.

People throughout the West are doing an excellent business, and the total volume for August is likely to show an increase over the same month of 1912. The extraordinary movement of grain to primary interior receiving points has been a helpful factor. The crop-moving demand is, of course, the chief influence in the money market at present, and

what better investment demand, but the recovery is slow enough to indicate that investors are still timid, and that they are waiting some definitely reassuring development before employing their surplus funds in long term securities.

IOWA CENTRAL  
CHICAGO—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Iowa Central Railway Company T. P. Shonts and H. E. Huntington were re-elected directors. W. G. Bied, vice-president and general manager of the Minneapolis & St. Louis, was elected a director in place of E. C. Bradley.

## FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE BALTIMORE & OHIO

NEW YORK—At the close of business May 31 last, according to its balance sheet, as submitted to the listing committee of the stock exchange, Baltimore & Ohio railroad was more or less comfortably situated as to cash, with \$58,520,000 in bank, however, it had to meet an item of \$50,000,000 maturing three-year 4 1/2 per cent notes, which, with interest and other obligations falling due on that day reduced the bank balance to something like \$7,500,000, but still left its treasury in a sound condition.

Including \$7,500,000 cash left, after allowing for June 1 disbursements, the company had quick working assets of \$28,800,000, or about \$5,500,000 in excess of current liabilities, which makes no allowance for \$10,484,000 worth of supplies and materials on hand, and about \$14,000,000 treasury and marketable securities, which the company designates as free and quick assets.

General balance sheet shows that since June 30, 1907, the company has spent in building up the property \$46,889,000 on road, and \$37,147,000 on equipment, of which amounts \$5,114,000 on road and \$7,072,000 on equipment was spent during the 11 months from July 1, 1912, to May 31, 1913. During 11 months, also, there was charged out and credited to equipment depreciation account \$2,971,000, bringing total credit to this account, as of May 31, 1913, up to \$12,883,000.

Recent sale of \$5,000,000 first mortgage 50-year 4 per cent bonds was to reimburse the company for improvement and betterment expenditures, amounting to \$5,000,000, of which expense the chief items were \$2,680,000 for double tracking the Chicago division, and \$1,224,000 for terminal yards and improvements at Chicago Junction, Ohio. Under the mortgage the company can issue these bonds at the rate of \$1,000,000 for improvements and betterments.

Bonds of this issue outstanding now amount to \$80,000,000, including the \$5,000,000 recently sold. Of total authorized issue of \$165,000,000, \$75,000,000 is reserved to retire the prior lien bonds due in 1926. There are still \$10,000,000 available for improvements and betterments.

Since then these bonds have advanced 2 1/2 points. Thursday, at 102, they established a high record. Their advance has been coincident with a gain in all bonds of the better grades. The new St. Paul general 4 1/2 has moved up three points from their low level, gaining a full point since a week ago.

Bond men say a scarcity of securities for conservative investment purposes is becoming evident. For this reason offerings of high-grade bonds can be expected to go well. The over-subscription of \$4,500,000 city of Toronto bonds and quick sale of \$900,000 Oakland, Cal., municipal improvement bonds on Wednesday, is proof that they are going well, although the 5 per cent yield on these issues helped considerably. More offerings of good grade securities are likely to follow shortly.

The improvement in the high-grade market as reflected in the advance in New York city issues is shown in the following table:

	Thursday's Closing	1912 High	1913 Present
City 4 1/2 of 1903.....	102 1/2	99 1/2	101 1/2
City 4 1/2 of 1907.....	102 1/2	99 1/2	101 1/2
City 4 1/2 of 1909.....	97 1/2	95 1/2	100 1/2
City 4 1/2 of 1908.....	95 1/2	92 1/2	97 1/2

\*Since May 20.

Improvement in price has run from 2 1/2 points in the 4 1/2 of 1907 to 4 1/2 points in the 4 1/2 of 1903.

## WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY. Fair tonight and Sunday; light easterly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; warmer except in extreme south-east portion; moderate easterly winds.

Fair and generally clear weather prevailed in all districts, except local rains in south Atlantic and eastern gulf states. No marked change has occurred in temperature. The barometer continues high over northeastern districts, is somewhat below normal over the upper Missouri valley, the southern Rockies and the southern Pacific coast and high on the northern Pacific coast.

## TEMPERATURE TODAY

S. a. m. .... 57.12 noon ..... 65

## YESTERDAY

Average in Boston..... 58 1/2

Maximum Temperatures

Boston.....	58
Nantucket.....	58
Albany.....	60
New York.....	70
Buffalo.....	64
Philadelphia.....	58
Chicago.....	74
Pittsburgh.....	68
Denver.....	68
Portland, Me.....	68
Des Moines.....	70
San Francisco.....	64
Los Angeles.....	76
St. Louis.....	62
Jacksonville.....	62
Kansas City.....	61
Washington.....	68

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises..... 5:15 High water..... 5:15

Sun sets..... 6:11 3:15 a.m., 3:38 p.m.

Length of day..... 12:56

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 6:41 P. M.

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GENTLEMEN:—Please send The Christian Science Monitor to address given below and for the time specified.

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# Leading Events in Athletic World

## ANDERSON EVEN WITH TRAVERS IN BIG GOLF FINAL

Brace-Burn Expert Holds Present Champion Over First 18 Holes of 36-Hole Match at Garden City

## BIG GALLERY IS OUT

**RESULT OF MORNING PLAY**  
Jerome D. Travers, Upper Montclair, and John G. Anderson, Brace-Burn Country Club, all even.

GARDEN CITY, N. Y.—John G. Anderson of the Brace-Burn Country Club, Boston, and Jerome D. Travers of Upper Montclair, the present champion, finished the first 18 holes of the 36-hole final round match in the annual championship tournament of the United States Golf Association on the links of the Garden City Golf Club all even this noon.

There was a large gallery out to witness the match and they followed the players over the entire course. Both players were liberally applauded for their good strokes and the Boston player seemed to have a good share of the gallery with him.

Anderson started out by winning the first hole in 4 to his opponents 5. Travers evened it at the next hole which he won in a fine 3 to Anderson's 4. Travers then took the lead by winning the third in 4 to 5 and then made it 2 up by winning the fourth in 5 to 6. The next two holes were halved in 4 and 5. Poor playing at the seventh hole where Travers took 7 strokes brought Anderson up to within one hole of the champion. The Brace-Burn player then evened the match by taking the eighth in 4 to Travers' 5 and made it one up on the champion by winning the ninth in 4 to 5. This gave Anderson a medal score of 41 for the first nine holes to 43 for Travers.

The cards:

Anderson, out ..... 4 5 6 4 5 5 4 4 4 1  
Travers, out ..... 5 3 4 5 5 7 5 5 4 5

Starting the homecoming journey 1 up, Anderson held the margin up to the thirteenth hole as he halved the tenth in 4, the eleventh in 4 and the twelfth in 3. Anderson increased his lead to 2 up at the thirteenth, which he made in 4 to Travers' 5. A 5 by Anderson at the fourteenth which Travers made in 4, brought the margin back to 1 up. The next hole was halved in 4 and Travers squared the match at the next hole, which he made in 4 to Anderson's 5. Travers then took the lead at the seventeenth, which he made in 4 to 5, but it was all square again when Anderson won the last of the morning holes in 4 to 6. The cards:

Anderson, in ..... 4 3 3 5 4 5 5 4 3 3 39  
Travers, in ..... 4 4 3 5 4 4 4 5 3 3 38

Travers has already won the championship three times and is tied for that honor with Walter J. Travis of the home club, so that a victory for the Upper Montclair man today will give him the honor of being the first player ever to win the title four times.

This is the first time that Anderson has ever reached a national semi-final. He is a sterling player and has won many prizes including the championship of France, but up to this year had never figured in the final rounds of a national championship tournament.

Travers won his way to the final by defeating Frederick Herreshoff of Ekwonok in the semi-final round Friday by a score of 5 and 4. This match was a strange mixture of good, bad and indifferent play. Travers started with extreme care and until he reached the ninth it looked as if he was going to make a fine score. No duffer, however, could have played the ninth and tenth worse. Then he settled back into form and played the next seven holes in a total of one stroke under par. On the eighteenth, however, he drove twice into the pond and surrendered the hole, which was approximated at 6 to par 3. That made Travers 79 to 82 for Herreshoff. Travers simply threw away seven strokes, two at the ninth, two at the tenth and three at the eighteenth. Therefore it will be seen that he should have made 72 strokes against the record of 71.

In the afternoon, Travers and Herreshoff played off first. With Travers 5 up they halved the first hole in 4 and played the next evenly in 3s. Going to the third Herreshoff pulled his tee shot to the top of a sand mound and Travers fortunately escaped a bunker after flubbing his approach. Herreshoff missed a putt to halve in 5s, Travers winning in 5 to 6. Travers 6 up. Both played well in the next hole which was halved in 4s.

Herreshoff dropped his ball into the rough for the fifth hole, which went to Travers in 4 to 5, and the champion was 7 up. The Ekwonok entrant won back a hole on the next green with a brilliant 4, but missed a short putt for a 5 on the seventh, which was halved in 6s. The eighth was Herreshoff's in 4 to 5.

Travers pulled his second shot for the ninth hole into a sand pit, but got out nicely for a half in 4s, Travers 5 up.

Travers took three putts on the tenth green, Herreshoff winning in 4 to 5. Travers 4 up.

On the next Travers was bunkered on his approach shot. He was out on his third and after making a long try for a 4 got a half in 5s. Herreshoff was confronted by a styxie on the twelfth which lost him the hole. Travers taking it in 4 to 4. Travers again 5 up. Herreshoff

## CHAMPION WHO DEFENDS TITLE



JEROME D. TRAVERS

won the next, as the champion got into the rough, in 4 to 5. Travers 4 up.

From a hanging lie on the fourteenth, the champion's second was right on the line and got the better position on the green. Herreshoff's long putt was short and he had a half styxie. He missed a hard try and Travers ran down in 4 to 5, winning the hole and the match by 5 up and 4 to play. Following is the card of the match in full:

Travers, out ..... 4 3 3 5 4 5 5 4 6 39  
Herreshoff, out ..... 4 4 6 3 5 6 3 4 39  
Travers, in ..... 4 4 3 5 4 4 4 5 3 38  
Herreshoff, in ..... 4 4 3 5 4 4 4 5 3 38

Evans and Anderson were all square on the first nine holes. They halved the tenth in five after Anderson had missed a simple putt for a win.

Anderson found a trap on his second for the eleventh. Evans tried a downhill putt for a win in 4 and the hole was halved in five. Each made a poor shot from the twelfth tee, Anderson going into a trap to the left while Evans went into a corner of the trap fronting the green. Neither played out well, and a half in 4 was the result, with the match still all square. The next also was halved, this time in five.

Evans won the fourteenth in 4 to 5. After being trapped on his second shot for the fifteenth Anderson played out beautifully and ran down a 12-foot putt for a half in 4. Evans made it 2 up when he won the sixteenth in 4 to 5. Anderson won the seventeenth, 4 to 5, leaving Evans only 1 up.

On the eighteenth Anderson missed a two-foot putt and the hole went to Evans, 3 to 4.

With a lead of 2 up from the morning round Evans kept Anderson waiting for quite a while after the other match had started. The first hole was halved in 4s and the second in 3s. The third also was played evenly for a half in 4s.

Anderson won the fourth in 4 to 5. Evans 1 up. They were all square on the next, when Anderson holed out in the sixth, when he won the hole in 5 to 6. A flubbed second shot by Evans lost him the seventh hole in 5 to 7. Evans sliced his drive from the eighth tee but played out so well that he secured a half in 4s. Another sliced drive followed by a great recovery on the ninth by Evans gave Anderson a chance. Evans missed a short putt and Anderson won in 4 to 5. Anderson 1 up.

The tenth went to Evans, 4 to 5, and they were all even.

The eleventh resulted in a half in 5s. The short twelfth was halved. Evans lost the long thirteenth by slicing his second into the rough, the stroke lost giving the hole to Anderson, who was again 1 up. The fourteenth was halved. Both over-ran the fifteenth green on their approaches. Evans had a two-foot putt for a win, but missed. The match here was Anderson 1 up and 3 to go. Evans was in the rough from a pulled drive on the sixteenth and got on the green in 3 for a 5, while Anderson, on in two, holed out in four and was done.

On the seventeenth Evans sliced his drive into the rough, but took a brassy and put the ball high to the right of the green, narrowly escaping the rough. Anderson was 50 feet short of the green on his second and ran up for an 8-foot putt. Evans' approach was to within three feet of the cup, but it did him no good, for Anderson holed a half-circling putt for a half in four and won the match by 2 up and 1 to play. Following is the full card of the match:

Evans, out ..... 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 40  
Anderson, out ..... 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 40  
Evans, in ..... 5 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 39  
Anderson, in ..... 5 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 39

Anderson, out ..... 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 38  
Evans, in ..... 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 38

Anderson, in ..... 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 38

Anderson, in ..... 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 38

Anderson, in ..... 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 38

Anderson, in ..... 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 38

Anderson, in ..... 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 38

Anderson, in ..... 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 38

Anderson, in ..... 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 38

Anderson, in ..... 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 38

Anderson, in ..... 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 38

Anderson, in ..... 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 38

Anderson, in ..... 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 38

Anderson, in ..... 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 38

Anderson, in ..... 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 38

Anderson, in ..... 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 38

## LOCAL FANS NOW LOOK FORWARD TO BOSTON SERIES

Announcement That the Two Ball Clubs Will Hold Post-Season Games Is Welcomed

Local baseball fans are today very enthusiastic over the prospects of seeing the Boston National and American league teams in a post series for the baseball championship of this city as announced by the management of the two clubs.

When it was seen that the Red Sox would be unable to defend their title of world's champions in the big series in October, the plan was brought forth to have the two teams meet for the city championship. Chances of such a series did not appear very bright at first as Manager Stallings of the Boston Nationals stated that he would prefer to have such a series put off until he had had at least another season in which to build up his team. That his consent has been obtained is evident from the announcement made that a series would be played.

The national commission will have charge of the arrangement for these games, the naming of the umpires to officiate and the handling of the tickets. All of the conditions governing the games will probably be given out at an early date.

Provision will be made by the local managements to have the scores of the world's series games given out between innings with announcers telling how the runs are scored, etc. This will prove a great attraction to local fans who will not only be able to see the two Boston teams in action, but will get early information as to how the battle for the world's title is going as it is being contested.

## RAY AND VARDON WILL PLAY TODAY

Harry Vardon and Edward Ray, English professional golfers, here to compete in the national open golf championship tournament over the Brookline Country Club course Sept. 16-19, will play a foursome match over that course today with Alec Campbell, the professional, and George H. Crocker, both of the home club. Vardon and Ray engaged in a four-ball, best ball foursome at the Country Club Friday, with the two local players, Vardon and Campbell winning over Ray and Crocker by 2 and 1.

Ray's long driving and Vardon's all-round showing in every department of the game were the features of the contest. George Crocker also played good golf, while Campbell was as brilliant as ever in his play. The best ball of the winners was 69, 35 out and 34 home. Their card had 11 4s, five 3s and only two 5s. Vardon brought this interesting and hard-fought contest to an end at the seventeenth hole by sinking a long putt.

## WASHINGTON AND CHICAGO BATTLE

PITTSBURGH—Chicago meets Washington this afternoon in the final game of the Union Printers Baseball League for the A. G. Hermann trophy. The semi-final game took place here Friday between Boston and Chicago and resulted in a victory for the Chicago printers by the score of 9 to 7.

The game was exciting from the start, being tied several times, and it was not until the seventh inning that the western boys decided the game with their bats. The batting of Bilger and Harrison was the feature, and Callender's one hit was over the fence for a home run. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
Chicago ..... 2 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 0 14 3  
Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 7 3

Batteries: Richter, Penner and Callender; Woodworth, Smith, Edwards and Harvey. Umpire, Brown. Time, 2h. 10m.

## CHICAGO GETS THREE MEN

CHICAGO—President Murphy of the Chicago Nationals has announced the signing of three new players, J. J. O'Connor, pitcher, University of Illinois; William Valandingham Hieronymus, pitcher, Clinton county, Ohio, and Charles Pauwen, first baseman.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE  
Portland 10, Oakland 9.  
San Francisco 1, Venice 0.  
Los Angeles 9, Sacramento 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE  
Baltimore 4, Jersey City 2.  
Rochester 12, Toronto 2.

## PHILADELPHIA IN TWO MORE GAMES

LINEUP FOR FIRST GAME

BOSTON PHILADELPHIA  
Maraville, ss. .... L. Robert  
Connelly, lf. .... C. Baskett  
Sweeney, 2b. .... C. Baskett  
Schmidt, 3b. .... L. Magee  
Zinn, cf. .... R. Cravath  
Griffith, rf. .... L. Magee  
Smith, 1b. .... S. Doolan  
Harden, p. .... S. Doolan  
Ryder, p. .... S. Doolan  
Perdue, p. .... S. Doolan

Boston and Philadelphia meet this afternoon in their second successive double-header on the Walpole street grounds and a fine crowd began to assemble early.

The showing made by the two teams yesterday tended to bring out an extra-large Saturday gathering with the expectation of seeing two more fine battles.

Manager Stallings selected Hess and Whaling as his battery for the first game with Manager Doolan naming Brennan and Killifer.

## SONDER YACHTS RESAIL FOURTH CONTEST TODAY

(Continued from page one)

able shift which put her in the lead in yesterday's contest. The others followed, but the Sprig, which clung longer to the starboard tack, found the wind hauling in her direction when she came about, and at 11:50 the Saltonstall boat had the windward position.

After beginning promisingly with a good breeze blowing when the starting gun was fired at 11:10 Friday morning, the fourth race developed into one of the most unsatisfactory international contests ever held here.

At the end of the first round of six miles the Ellen had a long lead, with the Cima second and Sprig third. The Germans were in a division by themselves, with the Serum ahead, followed by the Angela VI, and the Wittelsbach X. They were making a better showing than in the three previous races.

The Ellen required six minutes to turn the mark. With any sort of a breeze this boat would have flashed round the flag in two or three seconds and been off on the windward work. The Cima went considerably beyond the mark before attempting the turn and was round in about two minutes, while the Sprig, when she came up, got straightened out in about half the time occupied by the Cima.

A breath of southerly air helped the Germans after turning, but the puff was of short duration. The Wittelsbach X withdrew when half way up to the outer mark. A signal from the committee boat stopped the tiresome drift and the boats were taken in tow for harbor.

The Angela IV, on the windward leg of the first round, made an excellent showing against the Sprig. The German sonder crossed just ahead of the Sprig and for two miles kept the latter from passing by luffing. Not till the mark was close aboard did the Saltonstall boat succeed in getting a clear wind.

The Ellen had a poor start at the flag end of the line, but got a southerly lift that helped her materially. She rounded about three minutes ahead of the Cima. The Sprig was about three minutes behind the Lowell boat. For the foreign team, the Serum was doing best work, being but a few seconds behind the Sprig.

## BASEBALL PICKUPS

Cleveland is now only six and a half games behind the Athletics. They gained a full game on the leaders yesterday.

Pittsburgh had a great day at the bat yesterday, getting 23 hits for a total of 37 in the two games won from St. Louis.

After winning 15 straight games in the New York State league, Binghamton lost to Troy yesterday. Pitcher Stilton allowed them only two hits and one run in nine innings.

The Boston Americans have made a good showing in Philadelphia this trip, winning three straight games and they have a good chance to make it four today.

It would be hard to imagine two better played games than those between the Boston and Philadelphia Nationals yesterday. Only one run was scored in 19 innings and that was in the first game. The second contest resulted in a tie, neither side scoring in 10 innings when the game was called.

## ONE MORE GOLF COURSE PLANNED FOR ST. ANDREWS

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland—It was recently decided at a meeting of the St. Andrews town council to lay out a fourth golf course to the west of the old course, as sanctioned long ago in Parliament.

The links committee is empowered to spend £2500 in its construction. The new course has been designed by Mr. Colt, formerly of Sunningdale. Its length is to be between 6100 and 6400 yards. The work, it is expected, will begin in the course of a few weeks.

## MICHIGAN MAY JOIN "BIG NINE"

MINNEAPOLIS—The University of Michigan is ready to resume membership in the "Big Nine" college conference, according to a statement received here by the University of Minnesota board of regents. The communication recites that universities in the western conference have reached an agreement that all rules before enforcement must be approved unanimously by members of the conference.

The Minnesota regents recommended the Michigan letter to the university senate for consideration.

## SWIMMING FINALS AT WOOD ISLAND

The final swimming meet of the season under the direction of the park recreation department will be held this afternoon at Wood Island park, East Boston. Those allowed to compete in the boys' and girls' events are swimmers who have qualified in the district swimming meets held this summer. Prizes for the championships and for those who won in the district meets will be awarded.

## NATIONAL AVERAGES

	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	P.C.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Zinn, cf.	12	40	8	21	2	1	1	1	1	.429	40	7	2	.554
Schmidt, 3b.	3	11	4	5	2	1	1	1	1	.363	29	1	16	.500
McDonald, 2b.	73	354	25	56	4	3	4	4	4	.317	29	1	16	.500
Hess, cf.	27	63	6	20	3	1	1	1	1	.217	9	50	3	.553
Titus, rf.	67	265	33	83	5	6	14	3	5	.313	93	7	4	.587
Griffith, rf.	13	42	8	12	1	1	1	1	1	.276	199	16	10	.362
Connelly, lf.	111	380	72	105	16	16	10	4	1	.272	1219	71	16	.388
Myers, 1b.	120	470	69	128	25	43	18	8	3	.272	1219	71	16	.388
Mann, cf.	99	320	38	87	5	17	6	4	2	.271	205	11	12	.447
Maraville, ss.	124	480	64	120	12	23	18	8	4	.267	281	419	29	.348
Sweeney, 2b.	100	368	50	101	9	16	10	6	2	.256	233	313	26	.347
Rudolph, p.	29	67	10	17	3	1	2	1	1	.253	12	57	1	.362
Nores, p.	10	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.250	2	1	1	.500
Lord, lf.	63	194	16	40	2	3	1	1	1	.247	74	2	8	.504
Harden, p.	71	184	23	44	6	2	7	2	1	.239	271	87	12	.307
Devlin, 3b.	23	210	10	45	3	6	2	2	1	.238	103	149	10	.277
James, p.	21	40	5	9	2	1	1	1	1	.235	8	31	7	.247
Whaling, p.	68	188	17	42	7	2	7	2	1	.228	278	91	8	.307
Tyler, p.	34	86	9	18	3	1	1	1	1	.207	58	98	16	.207
Smith, 2b.	26	188	20	30	10	4	8	2	2	.186	5	24	2	.250
Dickson, p.	19	43	4	8	1	1	1	1	1	.186	5	24	2	.250
Strand, p.	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.186	5	24	2	.250
Perdue, p.	32	67	5	7	4	1	1	1	1	.186	5	24	2	.250
Treggerson, p.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.186	5	24	2	.250
Quinn, p.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.186	5	24	2	.250
Totals	124	2061	305	1020	128	133	142	50	28	.262	3202	1612	215	.307

## NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	20	10	.667
Philadelphia	17	13	.565
Chicago	17	13	.565
Pittsburgh	15	15	.500
Brooklyn	14	16	.469
Cincinnati	13	17	.438
St. Louis	12	18	.400
Cleveland	11	19	.364
Washington	10	20	.333
Boston	9	21	.303
San Francisco	8	22	.269
Los Angeles	7	23	.233
San Diego	6	24	.200
Portland	5	25	.167
Seattle	4	26	.133
Portland	3	27	.100
Seattle	2	28	.067
Portland	1	29	.033
Seattle	0	30	.000



## THE HOME FORUM

## Diplomas Do Not Spell Success

To girls who may not fulfil their purpose of winning a college diploma the Michigan Farmer offers this advice:

Just now a college diploma is the one thing most important and desirable and altogether lovely and necessary to you. But after all, that diploma will neither make nor break you if you have the elements of success. The training for which it stands may make success come more easily and more quickly, but success is bound to come anyway if you deserve it.

If you are willing to work when others play, to work when you see no prospect of reward, to work when friends call you a fool; if you never know when you are beaten, but work right on in spite of apparent failure and defeat; if you work at seeming loss today because you see greater gain tomorrow, then you will be a success. If you are not of this sort you will be a failure though you have diplomas from a dozen schools.

## George Herbert the Man

We are accustomed to think of George Herbert as the poet of things divine, and it is so that he indeed appears in the pages of Isaac Walton's short biography, in the famous group of "Lives." But many a characteristic little touch shows us George Herbert as very

human, too. We read that when his majesty gave Herbert a sinecure—the same one Queen Elizabeth gave to her favorite, Sir Philip Sidney, thinks Walton—it enabled him to "enjoy his gentle humor for clothes and court-like company."

We learn: "He was for his person of a stature inclining to tallness; his body was very straight and so far from being cumbered with too much flesh, that he was lean to an extremity. His aspect was cheerful, and his speech and motion did both declare him a gentleman; for they were all so meek and obliging that they purchased love and respect from all that knew him."

## "Not by Might, Nor by Power"

The clamorous reformer cares nothing for peace. He does not realize that he cannot legislate people out of the effects of shiftlessness, incompetence or vice; he does not see that a law is valuable only so far as it is an accurate expression of a real and general desire of the people. He feels simply that the evil can be overcome if only enough laws are made; and so he adds to the burdens of an already overburdened and lawridden public. It is childish to say that any kind of prohibitory law can actually stamp out a great evil, and it is still more

foolish to have such unshakable faith in the efficacy of a law as to believe that its mere existence on the statute-books proves that it has accomplished its purpose. Yet so long as people will persist in thus blinding themselves to the facts, so long we may expect to be overwhelmed with absurd laws that cannot be enforced and which, if they could be enforced, would be entirely ineffectual.—Bellman.

## Highest Goal

Taste is only to be educated by the contemplation, not of the tolerably good, but of the truly excellent.—Goethe.

## Writer's Advantage Over Singer

Caruso and Scotti listening to themselves as others hear them make a significant illustration of a story of the phonograph. One reads in the instant faces at the machine not self-admiration but self-correction. They seem to be testing themselves, listening eagerly to determine a weak point, where tone lags or thickens, where emphasis breaks past artistic restraint, or where enthusiasm flags. The author has one great advantage over the singing artist, in that the writer's work always lies open before him and may be corrected so

far as he can before it is given to the public. He has the further advantage of professional criticism at the pen point of the editor, and he is still fortunate in the criticism of the public that has a chance to look his work over at leisure and decide about it. The singer must make his point once for all, must stand or fall by the effect of the instant. Of course long preparation has preceded his public offering. But just here is perhaps why a really great singer commands such great prices for his work. To stand before thousands and deliver a perfectly finished artistic product at the instant touch of finger on instrument or of voice upon the waiting air is a tremendous achievement.

## Manhattan From Indian, Thinks Fiske

The multitude of readings of the name Manhattan make cautious folk beware of adopting any of them as final. John Fiske, however, seems willing to adopt very generously the derivation which he traces by the aid of Beauchamp's "Indian Names in New York" and Brinton's Lenape-English dictionary. He says that the Indians who originally owned Manhattan were the Lenni-Lenape confederacy, afterward called the Delaware. In the language of the Lenni-Lenape the word Manahety means island, and Manhattan, island dwellers. Throughout the seventeenth century the island was called indifferently Manahety and Manhattan. Thus, says the historian, Manhattan island is a tautological phrase, like Berkshire county and Wallabout bay. Wallabout meant Walloon Bay, so the name was Walloon Bay bay. We like to say that Peter Minuit bought the island from the Indians for what would be about \$24 in our day; but Fiske says that the 66 guilders paid would, because of the greater value of gold in those days, be more nearly equivalent to \$120 in the money of the present time. It is pleasant to have the original total price of Manhattan island lifted almost \$100 nearer to the amazing price of a single foot of it in these days.

## CHRIST MESSAGE ALWAYS OF GOOD CHEER

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BE OF good cheer." What an inspiring message is contained in these words of Jesus! Here is spiritual relief for the depressed and the afflicted, and a rebuke to doleful Christians, if there are any. Mankind owes a great debt of gratitude to the Master for illuminating his teachings and his deeds with words that bespeak courage and hope. His mighty mission was to lift men from the depths of despair, of degradation, sin, and unbelief, into the light of the knowledge of God, thereby redeeming them from error's thralldom. He wanted every sincere and earnest

seeker for help to put a cheerful courage on.

There are unnumbered thousands who remember today what a thrill of hope went through them as they heard the first cheering words of a Christian Science practitioner. Death stared many of them in the face; the way was dark and lonesome; the future was either a blank or an appalling picture; but the messenger of right thought based upon a scientific understanding of God, good, lifted the gloom at once. God was very near, a present help; this sickness was not sent by Him and it could be destroyed by the operation of spiritual law. A very simple message this; but it opened up a new world to the sufferer.

Is not this the way the Master came to the sick of the palsy, and to the disciples tossed about on the stormy sea, and to his followers at the close of his earthly career? Here are three occasions when he cheered men whom he found in need of divine help. He recognized their condition at once. They knew little about him, perhaps, although some of them had seen him do many mighty works, but he knew them. They were types of mankind generally, and Jesus was a universal Saviour. With his prophetic vision he saw that men would continue to suffer while they clung to false concepts of God, and refused to acknowledge God as the only power and as perfect Life, Love, and Truth. It was impossible for Jesus to conceive of God as the author of evil or that he was responsible for that terrible triad—sin, sickness and death. If he had so believed should we have had these cheering words from him?

Let us remember that the words of Jesus are words of truth, bearing in them the seed which is ever bringing forth the fruits of righteousness. When

he spoke he always had a vision of the illusory nature of evil; his whole teaching and his deeds attest that. If he had believed in the reality of sickness, how could he have healed it? If he had been conscious of the reality of matter, or of the law of gravitation, how could he have walked on the water or stilled the tempest? If he had conceded that there was a power in the universe equal if not superior to God, how could he have overcome death? He had therefore a solid, truthful foundation upon which to rest when he gave forth the hopeful, stimulating words of cheer. And what he had every man has today—the same God and Father of all; the same divine Love manifested in untold blessings impartially bestowed; the same spirit of Truth ever revealing itself to receptive hearts; the same Mind governing and sustaining all creation in the harmony and purity of divine perfection. What Jesus did for all

## Duty the Present Task

We often say to ourselves, "I would gladly do my duty, if I knew what it is." Doubtless there are cases in which it is hard to decide, but a remark of Goethe on the subject is well worth remembering. "How can we know ourselves? Never by reflection, but by action. Do your duty, and you will find out the sort of man you are. 'But what is my duty?' What today asks of you." Do not consider too far, too deeply, too seriously. Do the plain, present task, and do it well. It is amazing how pleasant you feel when it is done—and it is not wholly unpleasant even in the doing.—Youths Companion.

## SCHOOL THAT IS HOME TO NEW YORK GIRLS

MODERN school equipment is well illustrated in the new Washington Irving high school in New York city. Descriptions tell of the laboratories and rooms for every high-sounding research and experiment and provision for learning everything a girl need ever know of housekeeping and home making. These include a completely fitted flat with all the usual rooms, and even babies born in their care. There is a completely equipped art school using a whole floor with a three years' technical art course afforded. The assembly hall for 6000 girls and 217 teachers, the lunch rooms, the four splendid kitchens, the open air gymnasium, the music room, the zoo, the library, the dressmaking department where the girls make their own graduation gowns, the typewriting room, the classes in almost every kind of business that the girls might enter, including library training and banking; the shop run by the girls where books they bind are sold with other merchandise; the Washington Irving Bank which is run by the girls for girl depositors and is as much a bank as any in New York, the greenhouse on the roof—these things are

beyond the grasp of the imagination and must be seen to be realized.

Yet the most astonishing thing, after all, is not the wonderful equipment of the school, but rather its system. For the school appears to be run by the pupils to a degree never glimpsed by either student or teacher of old. Pupil teachers have been long known, but here the teachers actually seem to be themselves part of the schoolgoing ranks. The faculty and students are one family, working together as friends. The motto over the big fireplace in the great entrance hall where the sewing class foregathers, is a curious legend, one thinks at first sight, for a school. It is a line from Washington Irving: "The fire of hospitality in the home and the glow of cordiality in the heart." The school, then is the home of the girls. They are gathered here, not in a school city, as the ideal is in some public schools, but in a school home. Here is struck a deeply significant note, think observers of this institution. These girls leaving their individual homes and coming to a public institution every day where they are being trained for their future work in practically every department of human service, are reminded that they are as

much at home here as at the private fireside. To them it is affirmed that every one is at home in any place where happy service and exchange of good offices is carried on whether the "offices" be business, political or those of the household helper.

## The Wayfaring Tree

Down long dream-vistas last night came to me  
The wild wayfaring tree,  
Waving most blithely;  
In rhythmic unison the leaves all said—

"Cast off thy drowsiness,  
And don the garments of Expectancy!  
Be with swift sandals shod  
Such as they wore who trod  
Of yore the golden slopes of Arcady!"  
So I uprose, and fared, and as I went  
The sky above me spread its azure tent,  
And "come" and "come,"  
In sweet delirium  
The comrades thrushes called,  
Where the sheer wood was walled  
With starry amber and soft emerald.  
A rapturous brook sang, too,  
In notes such as they knew  
Who hearkened to the pipes that Marys blew.

What could I do, yes, what could I do  
But follow up and on  
Where the hale morning shone  
Through rifted boughs that touched with  
bland carress,  
With loving tenderness,  
With hands most motherly,  
The brow and cheek of me!  
Then, O to see  
The foam-white, snow-white bloom,  
The airy, fairy loom,  
Of the wayfaring tree!  
Beauty and purity  
Commingled, set apart  
Far in the forest's heart  
For my soul's easement, for mine  
ecstasy!  
What the harsh discords of dead yesterday!  
Sunk, fathoms deep, in dusk forgetfulness!  
What all life's strife and stress?  
Evanescent, like the moon-mist, quite  
away!  
The round of harmony—  
Made visual by the wild wayfaring tree.  
—Clinton Scottford.

## Christianity Simple

Speaking of a pure Christianity, Winston Churchill says in "The Inside of the Cup": "It is simple. The difficult thing is to put it into practice—the most difficult thing in the world. Both courage and faith are required, faith that is content to trust as to the nature of the reward."

## No More Grief

We never shall grieve again, not what we could call grief.—William Vaughn Moody.

## ROCHAMBEAU AT NEWPORT, R. I.



A RHODE ISLAND monument of the greatest interest, the preservation of which has been assured, is the Vernon house in Newport. This house is one of those combining great architectural merit with historical association, for during the revolution it was the headquarters of General Count de Rochambeau, commanding the French forces 1780-1781. Washington was also entertained here.

The bulletin of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities tells us this and congratulates Newport on the splendid civic pride shown in the purchase and preservation of this fine monument.

## Something About "America"

Speaking of the hymn "America," the Churchman says: "The strength of the anthem is its general appeal; it is appropriate for all occasions and professions. 'The Star-Spangled Banner' is somewhat out of place except for those whose patriotism depends on physical force, and another objection to this famous melody is that untrained men's voices are unable to cope with the high notes. J. S. Barrows, says that S. F. Smith, the author of 'America,' when he found the tune in a German music book, did not at the time know it was similar to 'God Save the King.' Mr. Smith told him, in talking over the origin of the hymn, that it was not intended for a national anthem. It was composed in February, 1832, but not immediately used. 'Without attempting to translate or imitate the original,' I was led," Mr. Smith stated, "on the impulse of the moment, to write the hymn now called 'America.' I did not intend it for a national hymn, but laid it aside, and a few months later, gave it, with the music from the German book, to Lowell Mason, and to my surprise it was sung the following Fourth of July on the occasion of a Sunday school celebration in Park Street Church, Boston."

## Sonship as Paul Saw It

It is not difficult to find what, to Paul's mind, constituted the marks of sonship. He is constantly recurring to them in the Epistles. One is the spirit of prayer. The soul that has become intimate with God will burst continually into prayer. It is a sure sign of adoption. The eagerness to become wholly redeemed, aspiration after holiness, is another sign. We groan within ourselves waiting for the redemption of our body—our full adoption. Deliverance from the carnal mind was another sure sign to Paul. "For if ye live after the flesh, ye shall die; but if ye through the Spirit do mortify the deeds of the body, ye shall live." They who have realized their heirship in Christ will show it by a wholly new set of affections. They will set their hearts upon those things that are pure, lovely and of good report.—The Rev. Frederick Lynch in Congregationalist.

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## PICKING CAPE COD CRANBERRIES

DOWN on Cape Cod by September first they begin to harvest the famous cranberry crop. Hundreds of pickers bend over the bogs in Plymouth and Barnstable counties gathering the ripe, red berries and packing them in barrels for shipment to all parts of the country.

Indications point this year to the biggest crop on record, since the first experiment was made of cultivating the wild berries found by the early colonists on this curious spit of sand running out into the sea. Last year's crop amounted to over 125,000 barrels, a considerable increase over that of the previous year, and to move this crop required 1000 freight cars. It is estimated that probably 1500 cars will be needed to move this year's crop and its value should run well over \$1,000,000.

The cranberry bogs are scattered all over the cape itself and in Plymouth county, and almost every little station in that section has to have its cars for

loading cranberries when the picking season is on.

It costs nowadays from \$300 to \$1000 to make an acre bog in the Cape Cod district, depending on the character of the ground. Land suitable for bog purposes brings \$100 an acre. However, a yield of 100 barrels an acre is ordinarily expected and this means a net income of from \$300 to \$500. Cranberries represent an agricultural specialty in which New England has secured preeminence. Only New Jersey and Wisconsin really attempt to compete.

## Charm of the Motion Picture

The silent motion picture drama has unquestionably some of the charm of pantomime, says a writer in the American magazine, even though it does lack the third dimension which gives plastic quality to the true pantomimic art, and even if the actors are set in the unsparring light necessary to photography and so lose all finer pictorial quality. Wherein does your pleasure in watching consist? Think for a moment. Does it not consist in the joyous satisfaction one always takes in connecting up his imaginative understanding correctly with what is taking place before him? Nothing is said in pantomime. The usual aid of words is lacking. Your imagination supplies the lack and you are pleased at its successful exercise. Obviously there can be but slight intellectual appeal without words. There is next to no true pictorial appeal to the motion picture camera as generally used. That the emotional appeal is negligible is attested by the fact that motion picture audiences sit hour after hour without smiling, without weeping, without applauding. Yet they keep on coming back for more; so something must please them. What is it, if not this pleasure of exercising the imagination?

## Reviewing the Dictionary

To illustrate the abilities of Gen. Caleb Cushing, one of New England's famous men, a writer in the New York Sun vouches for the following remarkable feat. It was in the 1850's that the publishers of Webster's Dictionary requested General Cushing to write a friendly notice of the work. General Cushing replied that he had read it and that if they expected complimentary notice of a work that contained 5000 errors they would be disappointed. The publishers replied that if he would prove his statement to the satisfaction of the editor, Professor Porter of Harvard, they would believe him. Thereupon he read the dictionary through a second time and mailed a list of 5000 errors to Professor Porter. This extraordinary achievement, declares the writer, justifies the statement made in 1876 by Wendell Phillips, that he considered General Cushing to be the most learned man of the day.

## Roman Relics Uncovered in England

The excavations recently begun on the northeast rampart of the Roman camp at the head of Windermere, says a despatch from Ambleside, Eng., has immediately borne fruit. The foundations of walls and buildings, several pieces of Roman pottery, and a pair of Roman sandals have been found.

## Today's Puzzle

## CHARADES

Unto my first much love a parent tender;  
My next at ladies' toilet much service renders.  
My whole the reader's love engenders.

## ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

Chemistry.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, September 6, 1913

### The Business Situation Reviewed

ONE of the most encouraging features of the business situation is a reversal of sentiment from gloom to hope. Two months ago conditions in the securities markets were popularly described as a "quiet panic." Today views expressed as to the outlook are more cheerful. Instead of the frequently expressed opinions that business is declining or would soon decline the belief is held that if business could go through such various adverse conditions as have recently prevailed without any more serious consequences than a mild recession a big expansion and greater prosperity than ever before will be enjoyed. People have a habit of going to the extremes in their views. Business never was so bad nor the outlook so gloomy as many very recently believed. The immediate future may not witness the great growth many now proclaim for it but it is certain that an improvement is taking place, and to what extent it will go no one knows.

The report published this week by the government on condition of cotton as of Aug. 25 was disappointing to the trade. The deterioration on account of drought and high temperatures was greater than had been generally anticipated. The government report gives condition of 68.2 and the indicated yield would accordingly be about 13,000,000 bales or little better. World's consumption has been increasing and the indications are that the supply of the United States will not be equal to the demand. Higher prices naturally have already been established. This report coming on the heels of an unfavorable report on the corn crop is none too encouraging. However, other crops are large and abundant, there was a big carry-over from last year and even corn and cotton may give a better account of themselves in the end than is now indicated.

Decided improvement has been made in the iron and steel industry. The month of August seems to have been the turning point in the trade. Orders for rolled steel products of the United States Steel Corporation last month were 25 per cent greater than they were in July. Railroad buying was somewhat better than that of July, but most roads are still in need of many tons of rails and much new equipment. These purchases are sure to be made in time, so that the mills have considerable new business to look forward to. Easier money conditions will enable the roads to undertake the needed improvements and it is generally expected that the monetary situation will be much better with the turn of the year.

THERE are no better schools in the United States today for the training of diplomatists than the war and navy departments. When the secretaries of these departments return from Washington after visiting the army posts and navy yards whereof discontinuance has been proposed, they are equipped for the non-committal handling of any question.

### Making Commerce Department More Useful

IT IS WITHIN reasonable probability that through conference and cooperation the United States department of commerce may be made the vehicle through which many business questions of great moment shall be settled—that it may have at once as comprehensive and as definite a mission in the service of American as has the Board of Trade in the service of British commerce. Only in very recent years has the idea of governmental activity in trade promotion taken root in this country. Business was deemed strictly a private affair, and with the result that eventually the interests of the public and the interests of industry and commerce began to clash. It was in the effort to harmonize these interests that steps were taken which led to the establishment of an independent administrative department having to do wholly with commercial affairs. A few years ago the department of state, through its envoys, its consuls, its consular agents and its commercial agents, undertook to look after American commercial interests abroad. This system was superseded by a bureau of commerce; then the nation was provided with a department of commerce and labor; at length it has a department of commerce, and the point now is to broaden the scope and improve the efficiency of that branch of the national government so that it shall be something more than a mere collector and distributor of statistics.

To this end the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, organized at the national commercial conference held in Washington a year ago last April, and the secretary of commerce have already come to agreement. An important conference was held last June, with the view of establishing a line of policy; another, and still more important, conference will occur at an early day, when a special committee of the chamber of commerce will lay before Secretary Redfield a formulated plan of action. This will embrace plans for extending the American banking system, through the establishment of branches or other connections in foreign countries, and, more especially, in the republics of Central and South America. It will deal with plans for improving the commercial relations of the country with all other nations. It is expected that some well-matured plan for the restoration and upbuilding of the American merchant marine may be agreed upon. If no other topics than these should engross the thought and time of the conferences between the chamber and the department during the next five years, the country would be well satisfied. But there are many other matters which it is deemed proper the department of commerce should take in hand in the meantime, all looking to the widening of the trade territory of the country and the improvement of trade relations with the world at large.

In all the reports made by American commercial visitors to foreign lands there is one dominant note—the need of a better understanding among American manufacturers and merchants and exporters as to the requirements of the trade of other nations. Through joint effort, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the department of commerce should be able to inaugurate and carry to a successful conclusion a campaign of education that will raise American business men to the plane of world commercial intelligence attained long since by the business men of the great exporting nations of Europe.

IF ANYTHING were necessary to show the madness of the ever-recurring incitements of certain elements on either side of the North sea to a war between Germany and the United Kingdom, it would be the trade returns which have been just issued. The United Kingdom is the best customer Germany possesses, as Germany is the best customer of the United Kingdom. Not only is this the case, but the trade returns just completed show that every month is emphasizing this fact. The returns for last year prove, for example, that Germany imported from England no less than 34,000,000 marks more produce than the year before, whilst England's imports from Germany increased by no less than £1,100,000 during the same period.

It is only necessary to record these facts in order to insist once more on the iniquity of a war between the two nations. It is true, for the time being, that that danger is past, and that there is a distinct tendency towards an understanding rather than a rupture. At the same time the enormous financial disorganization which would be caused when such a joint import and export, amounting to the enormous sum of 2,003,000,000 marks or £100,150,000, was interrupted by war, can be understood by the mere enumeration of the figures. No matter which side emerged victorious, not only would that side be desperately crippled, but an enormous market for the disposal of the merchandise by which the sale of the victorious country could alone hope to regain its financial equilibrium, would be closed.

Fortunately the day when it was possible to contemplate such a condition of things as a possibility is over. Every one knows that not only the King himself, but the British cabinet, is strenuously opposed to war between the nations. Day by day, too, Europe is coming to realize more clearly that there is no greater friend to peace than the war lord of the German empire. In the remarkable letter from Herr Bebel, which is published in the columns of this paper, that eminent socialist draws attention to the fact that the German Emperor is not only a most practical monarch, but a most peaceable one. Perhaps no more pacifying statement could have been made than this, for the leader of the Socialistic party in Germany was himself one of the greatest opponents of war, and would have been the last man to have been guilty of crying peace, peace, when there was no peace.

### Reading Aloud and Listening

A THOUGHTFUL magazine contemporary deprecates the assumed fact that many girls who have no talent in that direction waste their time in trying to be vocalists when they might profitably invest it in learning to be readers. Not elocutionists, but readers. There is something in this. There is, indeed, a great deal in it. But why girls? Do not boys and men waste their time as frequently as girls and women in trying to be something for which they are not fitted? It is possible to find as many mistakes in a musical way among men as among women. And why bring music especially into the discussion? Why not be content with consideration of the circumstance that reading aloud has greatly declined within the last few years, and with an effort to account for it?

The good reader at one time, and for a very long time, was regarded as a valuable addition to any circle. Wherever there was a group of congenial people in other days there was generally to be found, for entertainment at odd hours, a good book and a good reader, and one was esteemed as highly as the other. Whether the art has declined or not is something that nobody can tell. All that is known is that it is no longer practised to any great extent. It does not follow from this, however, that it does not exist. What seems to be established, rather, is that it is impossible in these days for good readers, or for those who by practise could become good readers, to find listeners.

There is so much going on. We are living in an age of pictures, and impressions are taken on in flashes rather than in chapters or volumes. People are becoming more and more inclined to scan rather than to read. They are becoming as averse to long conversations as to long stories. Everything around them is going and they feel that they must be going, too. If they would stay in one place long enough to be read to, a reader could be found now, doubtless, as well as at any time in the past, to read to them.

Let it not be believed that the present conditions are permanent. They are transitory. The sane and solid things always survive. As time goes on, people who are now carried away by new playthings will get back to the more substantial diversions. Out of the present apparent disintegration of intellectual pastimes will emerge, we think, a stronger desire than ever for the enduring and the true. Literature, the drama, music, painting, all the arts, have been passing of late through a period of neglect and trial, but, finding little near the surface, their roots have gone deeper for moisture and nourishment and it will be seen later that they have taken on renewed vigor.

THIS is a wide country and throughout its broad areas there are numerous and important variations of climate, soil, labor, wage and salary scale, transportation and general conditions in production and consumption, every one of which affects, in a greater or lesser degree, the income and outgo of the average family. What is regarded as a low price for a certain commodity in one part of the nation might seem a high price in another. Per contra, what is regarded as an excessive price for a certain commodity in one state might be regarded as a very moderate price in another. For example, Congressman Lewis of Maryland, illustrating for the Monitor his theory as to the possibilities of the parcel post as a means of lowering the cost of living, quotes eggs at 20 cents a dozen in Montgomery county, Maryland, and at 28 cents in Washington, D. C. Now, at either of these rates eggs would be considered low in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and other large cities. In fact with eggs at 20 to 26 cents a dozen, and other table supplies relatively cheap, the complaint of high cost of living in the populous industrial centers of the country would very quickly subside. Eggs in Boston at present bring 45 cents a dozen.

But the important thing, after all, is that there are parts of the country in which table supplies may be purchased all the way

### British and German Trade Urges Peace

from 25 to 100 per cent lower than they can be obtained in other parts. Take the figures prepared by Mr. Lewis in two instances. Dressed chicken may be purchased in Montgomery county, Maryland, in three and one half pound weights, at 42 cents. The wholesaler sells it at 56 cents. The retailer in Washington, D. C., gets 77 cents for it. If the housewife dealt directly with the farmer by parcel post she might, after paying 5 cents postage, save 30 cents on the transaction. As to butter: Three pounds of the best creamery sells in Montgomery county, Maryland, for 60 cents. It is wholesaler for 75 cents. It is sold by the retailer in Washington, D. C., for \$1.02. This butter would cost the housewife, if sent to her directly by the producer, parcel postage included, 68 cents. By getting it through the medium of middlemen, she loses 34 cents on the transaction.

It stands to reason, of course, that as soon as housewives began in large number to order table supplies from Montgomery county, Maryland, the prices would advance. Increased demand is certain to increase prices at all points where table commodities are now low. What would result from the general use of the parcel post in obtaining table necessities at first hand would not be a great break in prices anywhere, but the placing of them on a reasonable level. Education in the practical use of the parcel post among housewives is evidently one of the very first essentials to the solution of the high cost of living problem.

THIS autumn will find the school of journalism of Columbia University, New York city, housed and operating in the spacious building especially erected for it, and thus able to utilize fully the special collections which already have begun to accumulate under the persuasive management of its director. The demand which aspiring youth and also journalists with some experience are making for the training that this school provides is so much greater than some skeptical veteran journalists predicted, that other eastern universities of the privately-endowed type must sooner or later decide to compete with Columbia and meet the demand for equal facilities which their special contributing constituencies will register. Boston, for a variety of reasons—educational and journalistic—is certain to see experimenting of this kind some day.

Meantime it is interesting to note that one of the two state universities of New England, that of Maine, following the example of the western state universities, announces this year a special course for the A. B. degree, devised to give four years' deliberate training of youth who enter on newspaper work after graduation, instruction during the junior and senior years being definite and precise in the technique as well as in the theory and history of the calling. The university at Orono lacks facilities for giving students practical experience like those of the Columbia University school. So, for that matter, do most of the schools of journalism in the West. Nevertheless, as at Madison, Wis., and Columbia, Mo., so also at Orono, it can be shown that a metropolitan setting and an alliance with journals of eminence are not indispensable to success.

Readers of the Monitor's reports of the addresses recently made before the Institute of Journalists at York, Eng., will recall the emphasis put upon providing the calling with a more highly disciplined and better trained worker than has found employment in the past. Any poll of Americans who think seriously upon conditions of journalism in the United States at the present time would show a similar demand. If the supply ever is to equal the demand, it must be drawn largely from youth who have passed through courses in reputable schools of journalism and who have combined with special academic preparation training in scrutiny and analysis of humanity as it goes about its daily grapple with nature and with social duty.

FROM the party now in power, with its traditions of state rights, it is hardly to be expected that there will come positive action asserting fuller and indeed entire federal control of all matters affecting aliens. When the correspondence with Japan over the recently enacted California law is made public it will be easier to determine how far the administration is traditional and conservative on this matter and how far contemporary and progressive. But even should it be demonstrated that the President and the department of state are now relatively indifferent to any formal change of policy or any congressional enactment, it will not alter the real situation. Events some day will probably force the issue before the people in a way that cannot be met by any doctrinaire arguments as to the right balance of powers between nation and states. The United States may even have her choice of war or substantial exercise of national functions in behalf of aliens to whom certain rights have been formally pledged in treaties. So faced with "a condition and not a theory," the United States will then decide to actually do what it now only nominally promises to do. It will then, perhaps, forget Jefferson, Calhoun and lesser prophets of separatism, and pass from the stage of adolescence in affairs that are international into something more like adult vigor and sense.

Meantime all addresses urging sensible action on Congress and the people, such as President Kellogg of the American Bar Association gave at the Montreal meeting this week, are timely. They indicate that public opinion is being educated. Successive presidential messages by Messrs. Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft, and important utterances by statesmen of the caliber of John Hay and Elihu Root, have clearly defined the humiliating position in which national officials are placed by the present dualism. The position is such as no other people forces upon servants charged with responsibility for foreign affairs. It ought to be corrected by a proper advance of federal authority.

GREAT BRITAIN at present consumes about 100,000,000 gallons of petrol yearly. The price is now 42 cents; it is reported that a new and entirely suitable substitute may be retailed with profit at 28 cents. Even if the substitute should not be manufactured and used in this country, its introduction in Great Britain, and its use throughout Europe, should have the effect of reducing the price of gasoline in the United States. If the discovery turns out to be all that is claimed for it, a fresh impetus will be given to the motor industry the world over.

### Journalism and the Universities

### Full Power Over Aliens Desirable

### Some Parcel Post Possibilities